

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower



Number 2
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Volume XXXV



MoorMan's Minerals Reduce Feed Costs, Even as They Improve Both Ewes and Lambs

Take the word of the man who feeds MoorMan's Range Minerals for Sheep, and who reports on the good results he gets only after actual experience and close observation.

W. S. Roberts of Montrose County, Colorado, is another of the thousands of ranchmen now feeding profit-making MoorMan's Minerals. How this simple, economical mineral feed actually reduces his feeding costs at the same time it improves both his ewes and lambs is told by Mr. Roberts in his own words:

"The past year I have fed MoorMan's Sheep Range Minerals to 1,400 breeding ewes, in the valley and on the mountain range. Since feeding MoorMan's Minerals, my lambs are sturdier at birth and heavier at shipping.

"Ewes come through lambing in better condition.

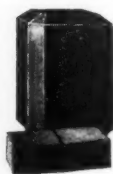
Total death losses were much smaller than in previous seasons. Ewe lambs carried over show a marked improvement in the herd. Old ewes culled and sold were in excellent condition.

"Minerals are essential for proper assimilation, thus saving in feed costs.

"I am fully satisfied with results from MoorMan's Minerals, and my regular program includes all my sheep will eat at all times. I am an old-time sheep grower, and shall continue to feed MoorMan's."

To get more information about the simple feeding practice this Colorado sheep grower—like thousands of other ranchmen from north to south—reports so profitable, just ask your MoorMan dealer. Or clip the coupon.

MoorMan's Minerals for Sheep on Range are tailor-made to supply your sheep all the minerals in which your section is deficient. This complete mineral is also available in convenient 50-pound Blocks and also 5-pound Blockettes. And though Blocks and Blockettes greatly simplify your mineral feeding in this time of acute manpower shortage, they cost no more than minerals in powdered form.



MoorMan's

MINERAL FEEDS

MOORMAN MFG. CO., Dept. B-133, Quincy, Ill.

Without obligation to me, please send full information about feeding MoorMan's Minerals to Sheep on Range the easy, profit-making way.

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County..... State

STALEY PROTEIN FEEDS

Even during critical protein shortages, every Staley customer has been supplied with his fair share of Staley's Soybean Oil Meal Pellets.



The Staley Customer NEVER GUESSES—He Knows!

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO.

(Feed Division)

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What's the matter with the other Haystack?



CATTLE are smart critters, as any livestock man knows. They'll even show you whether your land is properly fertilized!

That cattle can give you the answer to this question has been proved by an experiment reported by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri, which is illustrated here. The cattle were turned loose in a field in which there were two similar stacks of hay. The grasses were the same; the curing was the same; they looked and smelled the same. But the cattle ate one stack and never touched the other.

The hay from the stacks was analyzed in a laboratory. Then it was discovered that the stack the cattle liked contained much more calcium and phosphorus—two minerals cattle must have for good health. The good hay came from soil that had been treated with lime and phosphate... the poor hay from untreated land.

Minerals essential to both human and animal health come from the soil, are absorbed into plants and so get into the bodies of grazing animals. Human beings, of course, get their supply of minerals from plant foods like fruits, vegetables and cereals, and from foods of animal-origin like meats, fish and eggs.

Better soil produces better food, better livestock and healthier people.

Many farm experts are advising farmers to order now and lay aside their 1945 requirements of commercial fertilizer. There will be more potash than last year, but they believe the supply of phosphates will be considerably less and that war munitions demands will materially cut into the nitrates available for civilian use. Get fertilizers when and while you can, is their advice.



◀ **Oliver Kinzie**, Cushing, Oklahoma, 19-year-old president of the Future Farmers of America with his friend and instructor, **Dick Fisher** (right).

\$5 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS!

Ideas and special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry.

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Do you want these Free Booklets?

If you are interested in receiving information on the geography of livestock production and meat consumption, drop our Department 128 a penny postcard with your name and address and we will be glad to send you booklets free.



SODA BILL SEZ:

That hens that cackle the loudest are often better at lying than laying.
That he makes the livin', but it's his family that makes livin' worth while.

What do you know?

1. Corn is grown in how many states in the United States?
36 12 48 29
2. Two of the thousands of domestic animals originated in the Americas. Which two?
Beef cattle, turkeys, llamas, thoroughbred horses.
3. What is the average distance meat must be transported to get it from producer to consumer?
530 3000 1050 250 miles

"What Do You Know" answers:

- 1) 48; 2) turkeys and llamas; 3) 1050 miles.



★ BUY MORE
WAR BONDS ★



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

So many important things are happening in the livestock and meat business that it is difficult for an editor to decide which to write about and which to leave out.

Few people realize how much beef, pork, lamb and veal must be set aside by meat packers operating under federal inspection for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. As of January 7, 1945, 50% of all utility steers, heifers, and cows are set aside for the government canning program. The government will continue to call for 60% of the choice, good, and commercial steer and heifer beef carcasses, excepting extremely light weights; also 80% of the cutter and canner beef. Of the total pork meat produced, excluding lard, approximately 50% has to be set aside. Government priorities on "Good" and "Choice" lambs have averaged from 40 to 50% of the suitable lambs. Priority orders also apply to approximately 50% of the "Choice," "Good" and "Commercial" veal produced within specifications.

Of course, such regulations are necessary in order to insure the proper conduct and winning of the war. Nevertheless, producers and consumers should know of these regulations as a partial explanation of why they are having difficulty in getting the supplies of beef, lamb, pork, and veal which they want.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Martha Logan's recipe for **GEORGE WASHINGTON CHERRY PIE**



Make pastry using Swift's Bland Lard for shortening to insure flakiness. Roll out and line one-inch-deep pie pan.

The filling is made as follows: 3 cups canned cherries; 1 cup sugar; 2 tbsp. flour or corn starch; 1 tbsp. butter. Combine cherries and dry ingredients and fill pie pan level. Cover with pastry—full crust or lattice of strips. Bake at 425°F. for 10 minutes, then at 350°F. for 35 minutes longer.



"The pig that pays" is the "extra" one that lives in an average litter. Baby pig death losses of from 30 to 50 per cent are far too high. They can be greatly reduced.

Cleanliness is the first rule of profitable hog raising. Dirt breeds disease and parasites, so it pays to move young pigs to clean pastures and to keep them away from old pens and yards. Old dry bedding has been known to start dust-pneumonia. Cholera and erysipelas can be prevented by early vaccination and transfer of diseases from newly purchased hogs can be controlled by a period of isolation.

Observe common-sense rules and your pigs will live and grow. Feed them well and when your hogs are ready, you'll get your "profit" from the extra ones raised in each litter.

★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS ★ ★

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

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THE COVER

"Home on the Range," as most sheepherders know it, is featured on our cover this month. The photograph is one by Charles J. Belden, formerly of Pitchfork, Wyoming, now doing photographic work in Florida. The pictorial end of the livestock business misses him.

The Cutting Chute

New W.F.A. Officers

A reorganization of the War Food Administration went into effect on January 1, this year. The Office of Distribution was discontinued, and the Office of Marketing Services and the Office of Supply have been set up to handle its former work. A third new office was also created, that of Office of Basic Commodities, which takes over the functions of the commodity divisions of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Office of Production was abolished and its activities transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Soil Conservation Service.

New Agricultural Adviser In O.P.A.

Tyrus R. Timm, College Station, Texas, has been appointed agricultural relations advisor to the O.P.A. Appointed assistant advisor last May, Mr. Timm replaces H. H. Williamson, who became assistant director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture on January 15.

Changes In Forest Experiment Stations

Stephen Wyckoff, director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Portland, Oregon, has been appointed director of the California station at Berkeley, California, and Dr. J. Alfred Hall, principal biochemist of the Forest Service, replaces Mr. Wyckoff at Portland.

Prominent Feeder Dies

Nate C. Warren, one of the largest lamb feeders of Colorado and prominent in financial, civic and political circles in his state, died of a sudden heart attack at his home in Fort Collins, Colorado, December 30, 1944, at the age of sixty-nine.

Fund for Sheep Disease Work

The Colorado A.&M. College at Fort Collins has received a grant of \$20,000 from Swift and Company and a gift of \$5,000 from the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association for experimental work on the control or eradication of fringed tape-worms in sheep and lambs. Damage caused by these worms makes it necessary to condemn about a third of the livers of slaughtered lambs in Colorado and a fifth of those from lambs in the western states as a whole. A part of the death loss in feed lots is also attributable to this parasite, it is believed.

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J. M. Jones
Irene Young

Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

Problems of the Industry

Statement by President G. N. Winder
At the 80th Annual Convention of the
National Wool Growers Association,
Ft. Worth, Texas, Jan. 29-31, 1945

THE eightieth year of this Association has been wrought with a great many trials for the sheep industry. We have been faced with severe manpower shortages, the prices we obtained for our products have been restricted by ceilings which are inconsistent with the costs of production, and in some localities severe storms took a terrific toll of ewes and lambs. But with it all most of us have been able to come through the year, perhaps without profit, but in most cases with our outfits still intact.

I imagine that if we looked back through the eighty years' history of this Association, we would find many times when the industry was in greater peril than we are in now. I think that we can face our immediate problems and the future with some degree of confidence and optimism. This country needs the products of our industry and I am confident that some way will be found to protect and keep the sheep business in a healthy condition. It may seem at times that we are losing ground on that score, but if we hold on and by cooperative effort keep insisting on our rights, I feel sure that we will come out right side up.

We do have a few problems that need our immediate attention. One thing that has been of great concern to most of us is the large supplies of wool in this country, both domestic and foreign. At least one thing has been disposed of for the next year and that is the question of the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase of the 1945 wool clip. Through the efforts of the representatives of this Association, the program has been worked out and the announcement has been made that the wool would be purchased at substantially the same prices as in 1944.

We come now to the wool stocks. A very large part of government-owned foreign wools which are suitable for use in this country have been disposed of, so I do not consider that as too great a hazard at this time. With the large military requirements we should be able to use up enough of the domestic wools at ceiling prices so that there will be no alarming surplus of domestic wool. In

order to use up these domestic wools, though, we must have better cooperation from the wool manufacturers. To my mind, the attitude of most of the manufacturers is inexcusable. On the one hand, spokesmen for the manufacturing industry deplore the fact that the domestic wool piles up and recommend that it should be used up currently as it is produced. Then when the government asks for bids on contracts specifying the use of domestic wool at a premium price to allow for the higher cost, the manufacturers, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity to use up the domestic wool and get paid for it, make every known excuse to use foreign wool in government contracts. Until the manufacturers can see their way clear to be a bit more cooperative, I am afraid that we will continue to see foreign wool used instead of our domestic wool. The Quartermaster General has done a very commendable job in trying to protect the domestic wool industry by specifying the use of domestic wool, but unless the manufacturers cooperate, the Quartermaster General cannot continue this policy because they must have the goods and must have them immediately, even if they are made from foreign wools.

I am laying the responsibility for the use or non-use of domestic wool directly on the shoulders of the manufacturers. Everything possible has been done to entice them to use domestic wool, even to lowering the specifications so they could use more readily available grades. I want to say here that my remarks do not apply to a few manufacturers who are cooperating wholeheartedly and are using 100 per cent domestic wools. Those men I wish to commend very highly.

Wool is not our only problem, or source of income, or headache. From 50 to 70 per cent of our income is derived from the sale of lambs, and I honestly believe that there is more room for improvement of our position through better methods of marketing our lambs and increasing the demand for lamb than from any other source. It is essential that we pay more atten-

tion to our lamb crop, and this applies especially to the men who produce feeder lambs. I think that if you stop to think a moment you will agree that the average sheepman pays very little attention to his lambs after they are loaded on the cars. If we are to improve our income from lambs, we must assume some responsibility for seeing that there is a market for the finished product. We must strive for more favorable grading specifications, for more competition on our markets, and for an increased demand from the consumer. I feel that by closer cooperation between the growers, the marketing agencies, the packers and the retailers, a great deal of improvement can be made.

Another problem with which we have been confronted within the last two months is the desire of the Grazing Service to treble the fees on the Taylor Act lands. There are several good reasons why no increase in fees should be made. One reason is that spokesmen for the Grazing Service on several occasions stated that no increases would be made until after the war. Another reason is the President's "hold-the-line order." I cannot understand why one branch of the government should be so insistent on increasing costs of production when the Executive is attempting to hold the line against increases—especially at a time when our industry is barely able to make both ends meet. To me the best reason for opposing this increase is the fact that there is no sound basis for the increase. The Grazing Service has merely assumed that the original fee of 5 cents per animal unit was too low; on that assumption they proceeded to draw a new figure out of the air, and because that figure did not seem to them to be unreasonable, they proceeded to build up a justification for it from the increased market values of livestock.

It is a fact that most of the land administered by the Grazing Service is winter range, a good deal of it just a place where livestock can be held over, with considerable supplemental feed-

ing, from fall until spring when they can be fattened again.

To my mind, there can be no possible relationship between market values of livestock and grazing fees on the winter range. It is admitted by the Grazing Service that these proposed fees are merely an interim fee until a sound fee basis can be worked out. It is a fact that the Forest Service and the Grazing Service have agreed to make a joint survey to see if they can work out a basis for the establishment of equitable fees. In view of this, I can see no reason for the pressure at this time for any increases. Much better to wait until this survey is completed and see if a sound basis can be arrived at.

One other thing I wish to comment on; I hope the Association takes a vigorous stand on the drafting of essential agricultural workers in violation of the Tydings amendment. It seems to me that before taking needed farm labor, the government should clean out some of the manpower in various government bureaus and agencies. And I am thinking particularly of those who have to do with agricultural projects such as A.A.A., Soil Conservation Service, and several others. In fact, it seems more important to me to keep an essential farm operator or worker on the farm than to keep county agents and other people who really produce nothing, and whose only job is to tell the farmer when and how to farm.

All these things I have mentioned lead right up to the fact that more and more cooperative action is necessary all the time. It is impossible for any one individual to meet and overcome the many complex problems with which we are confronted today. The idea of cooperatives, especially marketing cooperatives, is increasing daily. To my mind this Association is the truest form of cooperative. There is no idea of profit in it from the sale or marketing of anything. It is an organization wherein we have banded together for our mutual protection and improvement, and as time goes on, the responsibilities of, and the needs for, such an organization keep increasing.

Along the lines recommended by the special finance committee a year ago, considerable work has been done as an aid to the various state associations in organization work. Our Secretary Casey Jones and Assistant Ed Marsh have prepared an excellent set of charts depicting the activities of the associations and the need for them. You will

have an opportunity to see and hear Mr. Marsh explain these shortly.

I wish to compliment the Secretary for the fine job he has done for the Association the past year. Also I want to compliment Ed Marsh for the way he has taken hold of the work assigned to him. Miss Young has done an outstanding job of publishing the magazine and managing the office, and the girls in the office are to be commended for the fine spirit they have displayed.

I want to thank Byron Wilson and the other officers of the Association for the splendid cooperation they have given during the year.

Live Cattle Ceiling

THE placing of a ceiling price on live cattle, provided in action taken by a directive issued January 10, 1945, from Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to the Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration, and the Defense Supplies Corporation, brings important changes in the cattle stabilization program.

Under these changes, stated in terms of what they mean in prices slaughterers may pay to cattle feeders and producers:

(1) O.P.A. and W.F.A. were directed to set an over-all ceiling of \$18 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, on live cattle. This will be reduced to \$17.50 after July 2, 1945.

(2) The subsidy paid livestock slaughterers by D.S.C. will be increased. The subsidy will be \$2, instead of \$1, on choice cattle up to July 2, 1945, when it will be \$1.50 per hundredweight. For good cattle it will be \$1.95, or 50 cents above the present \$1.45 per hundredweight.

PUBLIC LAND HEARINGS POSTPONED

On account of the important matters before Congress at this time, the hearings set by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys for Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Colorado during February have been postponed. Assurance has been given the committee by Secretary of the Interior Ickes that no increase in grazing fees will be made until a complete study of the situation has been made by them.

(3) The price range (the maximum and minimum stabilization range) within which the average price a slaughterer pays for cattle during any month will be increased. These price ranges on the two grades of cattle are:

Present range, choice, \$15 to \$16; good, \$14.25 to \$15.25.

New range, choice, \$15.50 to \$17; good, \$14.25 to \$15.75.

Range after July 2, \$15 to \$16.50; \$14.25 to \$15.75.

This provision means, for example, that with the maximum stabilization being \$17 in Chicago, a dealer may buy one car of cattle at \$18 and one car at \$16 during the month, and still be within the stabilization range. At any account, the dealer's purchases must average \$17, or he will lose the subsidy payment and violate O.P.A. regulations.

(4) A regulation will be issued making it an O.P.A. violation for a slaughterer to pay more than the maximum price of the stabilization range for cattle purchased and slaughtered over a month's period. This does not apply to calves.

(5) W.F.A. was directed to delegate authority to O.P.A. to establish percentages of choice and good cattle which can be slaughtered or delivered over a month's time.

The ceiling prices became effective January 29.

Colorado Asks for Bounty

THE Board of Directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, meeting in Denver, January 16, 1945, decided to ask the general assembly of the state to pass a law levying an assessment of 20 mills on sheep and goats, for the purpose of paying a \$6 bounty on coyotes, in addition to continuing the present assessment of 6 mills which provides the funds for the cooperative program with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department.

During the fiscal year 1944, approximately \$48,000 was raised by the 6-mill levy, but the livestock and poultry industries paid out a total of \$125,000 through various control programs in that period. Through the two-pronged project, growers expect to increase the annual coyote kill from an average of 10,000 to 25,000 head, and reduce the heavy loss of \$500,000 in the two industries annually.

N. Y. Sheepmen Favor Import Quotas

The New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative Association, Inc., Penn Yan, New York, adopted the following resolution at its annual meeting, January 18, 1945:

The New York State Wool Growers wish to encourage legislation which would establish a quota on the imports of wool, based on the average importations during a normal year previous to the war period.

We recommend that a copy of these wishes be sent to the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and a copy be sent to the Special Senate Committee.

The American Wool Market

UNDER the above heading, the editor of the Pastoral Review and Grazier's Record made the following statement in the December 16, 1944, issue of that world-famous sheep publication. It shows an intelligent understanding of the American growers' position on wool importations:

Reports coming to hand from time to time from the United States indicate that Australian wool will have very severe difficulties to overcome before it is assured of an easy entry to that country after the war. Prior to 1939 American manufacturers provided spasmodic competition in Australian wool markets, the volume of their purchases averaging 67,000 bales a year in the 1928-38 period, representing less than 3 per cent of our exports in that decade. Since the war, largely because of the demands of the fighting services, although the rising civilian consumption is an encouraging factor, manufacturers' requirements have soared to the record level of about 3,500,000 bales a year. Continuance of such a demand after the war would undoubtedly help tremendously in liquidating accumulated stocks, and would do much to provide stability and confidence in the market.

At first glance there would not appear to be insuperable difficulties in the way of maintaining such consumption. Even at the present high record level it amounts to no more than about 8 pounds of raw wool per unit of population and, further, purchasing power in the United States will probably be the highest in the world after the war. The position, however, is not so simple as it appears, because it is no secret that American growers are perturbed at the rising tide of imports recorded since the war, and view with disfavor any suggestion that such an influx will continue when normal conditions return. Two main reasons account for this attitude, viz., superior attributes of Australian wool and high costs of producing wool in the United States. On the whole, our wool is undoubtedly superior to the American clip and, obviously, manufacturers prefer the better article when they can get it. Production costs in the United States are generally much above those of

other wool-growing countries, and acceptance of world parity for their clip grown under inflated conditions would therefore put most American growers in a state of bankruptcy.

With the trend of affairs in Australia in mind, Australian growers, while not applauding the American viewpoint, will at least understand it. Conflicting interests are therefore much in evidence, and the problem will certainly not be easily solved. Australian growers will await the outcome of the discussions in the United States with the greatest interest, because the attitude adopted there towards wool imports will exercise very considerable influence on post-war marketing of the clip.

General Corbin's Message

24 January 1945

Mr. J. M. Jones, Secretary,
National Wool Growers Association,
Texas Hotel,
Fort Worth, Texas.

My Dear Mr. Jones:

Due to the absence from the country of General Gregory, I am the Acting Quartermaster General, and for this reason it is impossible for me to leave Washington to attend the annual convention of your Association on the 29th of January.

I had the pleasure of attending one of your conventions a few years ago in Salt Lake City. I should like very much to be present at this convention and have a real talk with the wool growers.

At the beginning of the emergency, the President, under the First War Powers Act, authorized the Procurement Services to depart from the requirements of the Domestic Products Law and to use, when necessary, any material available, regardless of origin, to meet production requirements. The Quartermaster Corps has used this authority only when necessary. It has been the continued policy of the Quartermaster Corps to use the maximum amount of domestic wool possible in all its contracts regardless of the premium in price.

Up until last year, the policy pursued by the Quartermaster Corps resulted in consuming the large part of the domestic wool supplies and then, due to a tapering off of orders, the stock of domestic supplies in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation increased in volume beyond that which we were able to consume. Our rate of production has now increased to a higher level than at any time during the war. The entire production of wool tops has been frozen by the War Production Board for use in the manufacture of woolen socks, underwear, and various types of fabric for the Armed Forces. We are using some of the foreign wool, which was in possession of the mills ready to go into tops, but are insisting on the use of as much domestic wool as is possible consistent with manpower shortage and quantity production.

We lowered our specifications down to 60s in order to use more of the available domestic wools. We further permitted the use of as low as 56s in a relatively few mills that were necessary for our production but which were unable with their machinery to use the finer grades.

The Quartermaster Corps will continue its policy of favoring domestic wool in the same manner it has in the past.

I am sorry not to be able to attend your convention and deliver this message to you in person. I want you to know that I am in sympathy with the objectives of your Association and will continue to be of assistance to you just as much as is possible and at the same time produce the required results.

Very sincerely yours,

C. L. CORBIN,
Major General, U.S.A.
Acting The Quartermaster General.

Wool Awards At N. W. S. Show

THE fleece from a Rambouillet ewe was selected as the best at the National Western Wool Show, a division of the National Western Stock Show (Denver, January 13-21, 1945), and Miss Barbara Wunsch, 4-H Club girl from Mesilla Park, New Mexico, was the exhibitor. The reserve champion fleece was from a Corriedale ewe shown by Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The W. C. Osborn trophy given by the Colorado Wool Growers Association for the best fleece from a Colorado exhibitor went to Dick Brown of Olathe for a half-blood fleece.

In the "territory" wool section, for fleeces from flocks of over 600 head run under western range conditions, J. A. Gross & Son, Roswell, New Mexico, won first place in fine wools; Farrell Sutherland, also of Roswell, in the half-blood class; McDaniels & Son, Cimarron, New Mexico, in the three-eighths blood class; Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming, in the quarter blood class; and King Brothers, Laramie, Wyoming, in the low quarter blood class. Fine-wool fleeces exhibited by Darrell Alley of Sonora, Texas, placed first and second in the special class for Texas fleeces, and Nolan Gibbs, also of Sonora, won third place.

Top awards in the farm flock division were: Fine and half blood wools, George Jones, Stanley, New Mexico; three-eighths, Colonel Cross, Steamboat Springs, Colorado; quarter blood, Ernest & Donald Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado; low quarter, H. E. Pastorius, Yampa, Colorado.

Blue ribbons were given the following exhibitors in the division for breed fleeces: New Mexico A. & M. College, Las Cruces, Rambouillet ram fleece; King Brothers, Corriedale ram fleece; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Columbia ram fleece; Barbara Wunsch, Rambouillet ewe fleece; Art King, Corriedale ewe fleece; Charles Peter Warnick, Arvada, Colorado, Southdown ewe fleece; Virgil Drake, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, Romney ewe fleece.

(The National Western Wool Show has been made the official wool show of the National Wool Growers Association by action taken at the recent Ft. Worth convention.)

The 1945 War Conference

STRONGER organization among sheepmen themselves and a better understanding of each other's problems by all parts of the industry in connection with both lamb and wool are probably the most significant indications coming out of the 80th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association and the 4th annual meeting of the American Wool Council, which were conducted jointly as the 4th War Conference of the sheep industry in Fort Worth, Texas, January 29, 30, 31, 1945.

Organization

Colorful charts on the walls of the Crystal Room of the Texas Hotel, convention headquarters, brought out distinctly the importance of the sheep industry in the economy of the western states, and the need for a more general and stronger support of the organizations set up to look after its welfare was shown in a series of charts* presented by Secretary J. M. Jones and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh at the opening session on Monday, January 29. The plan for putting the organizations on firmer ground through pledge cards signed by sheepmen authorizing, until written withdrawal notice is given, the reduction of a specified amount per pound of wool from their sales accounts was not covered in detail, as Texas already has in successful operation a dues-collection program with the wool warehouses of that state. However, six of the affiliated state wool growers' associations—those of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming—have already adopted the new financial program, and its presentation in some of the other states has been asked for. So the new organization plan set up by the Special Association Finance Committee, of which Vice President Mac Hoke of Oregon, is chairman, and approved by the Executive Committee a year ago, is off to a good start, and if given the necessary backing by individual growers, should eventually build a financially sound sheepmen's organization.

*Photostatic copies of these charts have been put in booklet form and will be sent to anyone requesting them.



President G. N. Winder,
Craig, Colorado



Vice President Mac Hoke,
Pendleton, Oregon

Cooperation

Recognition of the interdependence between the producers of lambs and the feeders, the processors and the retailers is indicated by convention approval of a recommendation from the lamb marketing committee that an industry committee similar to that set up by the cattle people last summer be sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association "for the mutual and common benefit of all branches of the sheep industry." This should prove to be a step in the right direction toward the elimination of some of the lamb marketing difficulties through united effort.

While still far apart on the proper solution of the domestic wool problem, producers, wool handlers, and manufacturers agree, convention discussion brought out, that there is such a problem. The attendance of Gordon N. McKee, vice president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, and Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and their participation in the wool panel gave the discussion breadth it otherwise would not have had.

It is, however, the very frank and



Vice President Sylvan J. Pauly,
Deer Lodge, Montana

fearless interpretation of the much used word, "cooperation," as applied to the textile industry by Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills, which appears elsewhere in this issue, that will undoubtedly give considerable scope to growers' thinking on the wool market problem. Colonel Johnson's friendly relations to wool growers dates back many

years; in fact he was asked to address a wool growers' convention shortly after World War I. Unable to keep that appointment, he asked for a rain check. While the printed form of his address may not give its readers quite the same picture of the genial but very alert Colonel and his ad libbing abilities, as those who had the privilege of

hearing him in Texas, they will without doubt be glad that he was able to use the rain check and give the industry the benefit of his knowledge and experience in the textile industry and in general economic affairs.

One point which Colonel Johnson brought out more forcefully in his talk at the convention than is indicated in his printed speech is the need for lifting the wages and living standards of labor in foreign countries, thereby eliminating some of the unfair competition between materials produced in foreign countries and those raised or manufactured in the United States. Be sure to turn to page 22 and enjoy Colonel Johnson's talk.

No welcoming address is really required at a meeting in Texas, for growers generally know from previous experience and very close association with the leaders of the sheep industry in that state that Texas hospitality and generosity is of the boundless type; that everything will be done—without cost to them—to give them the happiest time possible. They did, however, consider it a very signal honor that the Honorable Coke Stevenson, "a great Governor of a great state," as President Winder stated, made a special trip from Austin to Fort Worth to speak at the opening of the convention. His address, as well as his personal appearance, was high recognition of the importance of the sheep industry in the national welfare.

The woolgrower's response was made by Vice President Sylvan J. Pauly of Montana, in his usual good taste. The difference of raising sheep in the northern states and in Texas was briefly touched upon by Mr. Pauly as

well as some of the important issues to be considered by the convention.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. L. D. Anderson, pastor of the First Christian church at Fort Worth.

President Winder and Secretary Jones reviewed National Association policies and work in a very concise and interesting manner. The President's address is given in full on page 5 of this issue, and as the Secretary's statement was along the same general lines as his editorial comment in the January Wool Grower (page 7), only the condensed financial report of the Association for 1944 is given here.

Real progress in lamb and wool promotion by the women's auxiliaries by fitting it into wartime conditions is shown in the report of Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima, Washington, retiring president of the National Auxiliary, whose statement appears in this issue.

Committee Work

Realizing that the shaping of Association policies is one of the most important functions of a general meeting of sheepmen, officials this year set aside the afternoon of the first convention day for the committee work. Only chairmen of the committees were appointed and then a general invitation was given to everyone to attend and take part in the discussion of the committee handling questions of greatest interest to him. As a result there was probably less discussion in the regular convention sessions than in prior years and the committee reports were adopted with little comment in the general assembly. The committee chairmen were: Mac Hoke, Oregon, General Resolutions; R. C. Rich, Idaho, Wool Marketing; Reynold Seaverson, Wyoming, Lamb Marketing; Merle L. Drake, Idaho, Public Lands and Grazing; and B. H. Stringham, Utah, Predatory Animals. The complete reports of all committees are printed in this issue as the Platform and Program of the National Association for 1945.

The Lamb Session

Lamb marketing problems were handled at the morning meeting, Tuesday, January 30, which opened with a very interesting talk by R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, on the fine job the livestock industry had done in meeting the war's challenge for high meat production.



Vice President H. J. Devereaux
Rapid City, South Dakota



Vice President Roy V. Willoughby
San Angelo, Texas



Vice President T. C. Bacon
Twin Falls, Idaho



R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho
President, American Wool Council

With 16 per cent less manpower the industry, he said, had produced nine and a half billion pounds more meat last year than the average year during the last war—"an achievement without parallel." The average per capita consumption of meat during the four-year period (1941-44) is about 9 pounds greater than in the year preceding the war, in spite of the rationing program and the fact that meat supplies have been limited, Mr. Pollock stated. During World War I, he pointed out, the annual per capita consumption fell off about 10 pounds. What the demand will be after the war depends, in Mr. Pollock's opinion, almost entirely on the buying power of the people in this country, as the animal population of continental Europe has been cut down only about 7 per cent by the war and will soon be built up, the United Kingdom gets most of its meat supply from South America, Canada, and Belgium, and while Russia's food supplies have been seriously depleted, she will soon be on her own again.

Of the Board's work in building up a demand for the less popular cuts of meat which are just as nutritious as those in greater favor, its 36 research projects in 17 colleges in 10 states to bring out the facts about the value of meat in promoting health, and its work with the Army and Navy, Mr. Pollock spoke briefly. Eighty per cent of its work, he stated, has been with the armed forces since the war began. Over 4,000 meat lecture-demonstrations had



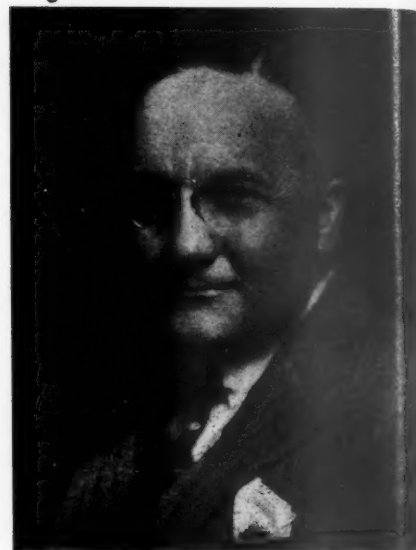
J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming,
Vice President, American Wool Council

been given before 318,475 officers, mess sergeants, stewards, and cooks at 382 army camps, air bases, and navy yards, he reported. The conversion of the Army to the use of the 60-pound lamb carcass and the development of a machine that will cut an entire carcass, except the shanks and breasts, into chops in 4½ minutes were selected by Mr. Pollock as points of particular significance in the lamb program.

One of the new features in the Board's work of getting widest publicity possible to the nutritive value of meat and the proper way to cook it, was enjoyed by the convention—a motion film entitled "The Way to a Man's Heart," which has a particular appeal to college students.

Grading

Lamb producers have felt for some time that one of the reasons they have not been able to get the prices they feel conditions warrant for the live animals is the way the carcasses are graded by government graders under the O.P.A. ceiling price program. Mr. Fred J. Beard of the Livestock and Meat Branch of the War Food Administration came out from Washington to show just how this grading is done. Using lamb and yearling carcasses of the prime, choice, good, commercial, utility, and cull grades hung on a rack on the platform, Mr. Beard explained how, on the basis of the three most important judging factors—conformation, finish, and quality—each of these carcasses had been given its classifica-



F. E. Ackerman, New York
Executive Director, American Wool Council

tion. Even though definite specifications have been set up for the graders to use, it was clearly shown that the grader's personal judgment in the final analysis plays quite an important part in putting the carcass over or under the line. Growers contend that it is in this way that much of their profit is lost; that more of the carcasses could be placed in the prime class than is now being done and that the same prices could be paid for the "A" and the "AA" lambs.

Rilea W. Doe of the Safeway Stores said that his experience indicated that consumers do not take to fat in lambs as they do in beef; that they haven't been educated up to expect too much fat in lamb and that it is of no value to the retailers to have "AA" lambs on this account; and that both grades could be turned together.

In the opinion of Garland Russell of Swift and Company, with present supply conditions, the "A" lambs would sell readily at "AA" prices, and it was also pointed out by Walter Nestch of Armour and Company that the producer of choice lambs ("AA") would still get a premium if his lambs sold for the same price as the "A" grade because of the better yield.

Lack of manpower in processing plants was cited as a big price-depressing factor by packer representatives, as during heavy runs it has been necessary to hold lambs a week or two before they can be killed and sometimes ship them from one plant to another

for slaughtering, which reduces the yield and the prices.

Association officials were authorized by the report of the Lamb Marketing Committee to ask that the same prices be paid for "A" lambs as are now paid for the "AA" grades, and also to ask for increased manpower for the packing industry.

Wool Panel

Sitting on the discussion panel for wool Tuesday afternoon were J. B. Wilson, chairman, Legislative Committee; William Darden, chief, Wool Section, General Crops Division, Commodity Credit Corporation; Durham Jones, chief wool appraiser, War Food Administration; Alexander Johnston, chief, Wool Division, Livestock and Meats Branch, Office of Marketing Service; Fred T. Earwood, vice president, National Wool Growers Association; Gordon N. McKee, vice president, Boston Wool Trade Association; and Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Following the report of the Wool Marketing Committee by its Chairman, R. C. Rich, which among other things asks for the continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase program until two years after the war and that an import quota be established to regulate imports of wool and manufactured wool products, each of the men listed above made a brief statement on his position on wool affairs. Then under the very pleasing and capable direction of Vice President Devereaux, the meeting was turned open for general expressions of opinion.

The progress and the accurate determination of shrinkages of individual wool clips from samples taken by the coring machine, as reported by Mr. Johnston, was of great interest to growers, for, as he pointed out, every 1 per cent increase or decrease in the shrinkage means an increase or decrease of 1.2 cents per pound on the grease wool. The use of a larger sized tube in the coring machine the past year has improved the core testing work greatly. The figures below given by Mr. Johnston show how very closely the shrinkages determined under the coring test approach the actual ones.

Actual	Core	Difference
63.2	63.7	— 0.5
54.8	54.8	0
60.2	59.4	— 0.8

While considerable core testing was done last year with individual clips, this year it is to be confined to those clips on which reappraisals are asked.

Both Mr. Besse and Mr. McKee advocated a subsidy for the relief of the domestic wool grower. Mr. Besse based his position on the following points: (1) The Hill Plan would be unwise as it would pyramid prices, thereby increasing costs to consumers and inviting greater competition from synthetic fibers; (2) increasing the tariff is impossible; (3) the import quota



Wm. T. Darden, Chief, Wool Section, General Crops Division, C.C.C., a speaker at convention

would not accomplish the desired objective because it would not raise the level of wool prices but would merely provide for a premium on spot wool for a brief period, probably once in two years; because it would not benefit growers but would be of benefit only to dealers and those manufacturers who had foreseen that there would be a squeeze; because it would cause price swings in the retail market, and because it would be unwise to offset tariff reduction by a quota.

The objections of Mr. McKee to the import quota were: (1) It would require an increase in the complicated schedules of the O.P.A. prices on tops, yarns, and goods containing foreign



Durham Jones, Chief Wool Appraiser, War Food Administration, who participated in the wool panel discussion

wool; (2) it would encourage the use of synthetic fibers in civilian goods and would place wool at a disadvantage in the intense struggle which is bound to occur as soon as the progress of the war permits the removal of manufacturing restrictions.

J. B. Wilson, the principal spokesman for the growers, emphatically declared that sheepmen do not propose to stand for any reductions in the tar-



Alexander Johnston, Chief, Wool Division, Livestock and Meats Branch, Office of Marketing Service, who talked about determination of wool shrinkages at convention



Secretary J. M. Jones and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh with one of the charts shown at the convention.

iff and that the import quota would not necessarily reduce the tariff, as quotas have been placed on commodities on which there is no tariff. He referred to previous stands taken by the manufacturers, referring particularly to the opposition to levying the tariff on the clean content basis, which indicated that their opinions on wool growers' problems were not always 100 per cent correct. Mr. Wilson conceded, however, that if no other solution to the problem is found, growers may be forced to take a subsidy, but that he believed restriction of imports would bring about the desired result. Personally, he said, he does not share the fears of the manufacturers and dealers regarding the import quotas or their optimism about the subsidy. He referred to the conference in Casper, Wyoming, this fall when three manufacturers said if the stockpile wools were sold by the C.C.C., they would have to move them at from 85 to 82 cents clean, which would mean a loss to that agency from 30 to 33 cents clean. This, in turn, would mean a reduction in the price of domestic wool of from 10 to 16 cents.

Mr. Darden, who was highly praised in the committee's report for the way in which the C.C.C. purchase program had been handled, reported that from April, 1943, to December 31, 1944, the C.C.C. had purchased 577,094,650

pounds of wool and sold 279,180,872 pounds and that stocks on hand as of December 31, 1944, were 297,913,778 pounds. In other words, 48 per cent of the total purchases had been resold: 53 per cent of the 1943 wools and 42 per cent of the 1944 clip.

Mr. Darden further stated that he was not too worried about disposing of the domestic clip at appraised values as there will be a big demand for civilian goods after the war when the returning boys will want new clothes right away. Growers were cautioned by him to prepare their wools in better shape for market, to pack tags and off-sorts separately in order to avoid the 3 per cent penalty which will be levied this year under the C.C.C. program.

Durham Jones also urged growers to spend more time at the shearing corral to see that their wools were put up in proper fashion, not only to avoid the 3 per cent penalty but because the better prepared wool lots just naturally receive better consideration from the appraisers.

"The Future of Wool" was the topic of the concluding session of the convention, the morning of January 31. It was at that time that Colonel Johnson made his address and Dr. J. F. Wilson of the University of California talked about his recent trip to Australia and

New Zealand. Dr. Wilson has previously won a position as one of the most appreciated contributors to the National Wool Grower; therefore, no comment is being made here on his well-received address, as it will appear in an early issue of the magazine.

The problem of promoting wool, Executive Director Ackerman told the convention, in making his annual report of the work of the American Wool Council, is not only one of defense against synthetic fibers but of taking an affirmative stand on the fact that wool is a fiber without peer, and the one most necessary to the survival of man in the north temperate zone—facts demonstrated without contradiction by the war. In addition, he pointed out, the development of shrink-proof, moisture-proof, and wrinkleless wool is increasing the intrinsic selling value of wool.

There will be a great potential market for wool after the war, Mr. Ackerman declared, and it will be the object of the American Wool Council, through its various publicity and research projects to educate the American public to the fact that the wearing of wool is essential to good health, in addition to the other valuable qualities that make it so suitable for wearing apparel.

To advance the use of wool, the Executive Committee of the American Wool Council at a meeting later in the last convention day appointed a committee to consider a large research program during the next five years.

Officers

President G. N. Winder was most highly commended for his work as president of the National Wool Growers Association by C. B. Wardlaw, chairman of the nominating committee, who recommended his re-election and the election of Mac Hoke, Oregon; Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana; T. C. Bacon, Idaho; H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota, and Ray W. Willoughby, Texas, as vice presidents. The convention gave unanimous approval to the committee's recommendation. T. J. Drumheller's long and valuable service to the industry was recognized by changing his position with the Association from honorary vice president to honorary president for life.

R. C. Rich was the unanimous choice of the American Wool Council for its

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

1944 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

	Received from Individuals	Received from Assns.	Total Amount Received	Quotas for 1944
Arizona	\$	\$ 488.12	\$ 488.12	\$ 680.00
California	8.00	2,410.38	2,418.38	4,671.00
Colorado	66.50	3,056.50	3,123.00	3,123.00
Idaho	4.00	2,588.00	2,592.00	2,588.00
Montana	8.00	1,000.00*	1,008.00	6,048.00
Nevada	24.00	.....	24.00	1,125.00
New Mexico	76.50	.....	76.50	2,965.00
Oregon	32.00	2,200.00	2,232.00	2,093.00
South Dakota .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,993.00
Texas	4.00	5,500.00*	5,504.00	8,987.00
Utah	74.50	.....	74.50	4,086.00
Washington	4.00	787.00	791.00	787.00
Wyoming	4.00	5,850.00	5,854.00	5,854.00
Total	\$ 305.50	\$ 24,880.00	\$ 25,185.50	\$ 45,000.00

From other states	69.00
Payments received on 1943 quotas	2,839.56
Ram Sale	6,608.94
	\$ 34,703.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salt Lake Office Expense	\$ 11,909.92
Organization and Convention	2,675.57
Washington Expense	8,118.85
Freight Rate Cases	2,633.45
Member Subscriptions	5,518.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 30,855.79

Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	3,847.21
Less 10% depreciation on furniture	54.94
	\$ 3,792.27

*Received since December 31, 1944:

From Montana Wool Growers Association	\$3,000.00
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From Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association	\$2,000.00
From Utah Wool Growers Association	\$4,000.00

president, as was J. B. Wilson for vice president. J. M. Jones was continued as secretary-treasurer of both the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council.

Our Hosts

While under war conditions a tone of seriousness naturally pervaded the convention, there was a very friendly spirit throughout. The Texans, of course, made everyone feel at home and provided generous entertainment. On Monday evening the Fort Worth Clearing House Association, First National Bank, the Fort Worth National Bank, the Continental National Bank, and the Union Bank and Trust Company were hosts to the National Wool Growers Association at a very delightful dinner. At that time also the Botany Worsted Mills put on a fashion show, with Mrs. Gertrude Hogan doing an excellent job at the microphone in translating the beautiful New York styles to the men who produced the fiber from which they were made. Of

course, they needed no help in appreciating the beauty of the models. A dance and floor show Tuesday evening brought out a large crowd, and a breakfast on the last convention morning for the national officers and the members of the board of directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association was also highly appreciated. The many very delightful social affairs provided for the women are referred to in the report of the National Auxiliary meeting.

It is certain that everyone in attendance at the 4th War Conference of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council will vote it a most successful and happy affair.

I. Y.

NEW MEXICO CONVENTION CANCELED

The New Mexico Wool Growers Association, as a result of the O.D.T. ruling on conventions scheduled after February 1, canceled its annual meeting and wool show set for February 6 and 7, and its executive committee will outline its activities for 1945 at a meeting on February 14.

Wool Fund Contributors

ARIZONA

S. A. Raney

CALIFORNIA

Luigina Ambrosini
V. Ambrosini & Sons
James Anderson
William Allan
Walter Anderson
M. G. Boots
Prescott Branstetter
Robert Barr
Pat Brightman
Alden Boots
E. A. Brightman
E. Boots
Mose Bugnuda
A. L. Beal
A. M. Cummings
F. W. Christie
Irving Chambers
T. K. Clark
M. F. Cloney
M. R. Coombe
John Chambers
Cook Bros.
Edythe Russ Connick
Sonnie Christiansen
Donald R. Coombe
C. J. Christiansen
James F. Dunn
I. H. Drewry
A. & A. Etter
Joe Etter
Mrs. M. Etter
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H. E. Garrett
George Gift
H. E. Gillespie
G. Gardner
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Sam Graham
Chester Goble
Dallas Gould
William Graham
J. R. Hinman
Harry A. Hine
Joseph Hindley
Ray Hunter
O. H. Hodges
W. E. Hackett & Sons
Ed Hill
J. J. Hansen
George Hansen
Claude Hunter
William Hunter
Mrs. Helen E. Hill
Ellis Hunter
Walter Hanson
J. Russell Hunt
John Jackson
Jennie Johnston
G. D. Johnson
L. C. Kemp
George C. Lindley
Gus Landergen
Harold Lawrence
Ernest Lanini
William Lowry
Bertha Russ Lytel
Robert Morrison
A. W. Mathews
Allan Miner
E. S. McClellan
Dwight May
McBride Livestock
Ranches
R. J. McKeown
Jessie Nicholas
Dave O'Rourke
George Patmore
Fred Patmore
Henry W. Perrott
Pacific Lumber Co.
Albert Pullen
Lew R. Phelan
W. O. Perry
Mrs. J. E. Petersen
L. H. Roscoe
Kenneth Roscoe
J. Rossi
H. L. Ricks
Joe Russ, Jr.
Lloyd Roberts
Roberts & Roberts
Charles Rainey
Herb Russ
C. C. Rackliff
Chris Rasmussen

Mrs. Emma Rumrill
Charles Renner
Russ-Connick Co.
E. J. Stump
L. A. Spengler
A. T. Spencer
H. H. Stewart
William Smith
R. H. Smith
Henry Strube
Carroll Swall
Fred Schoenman
Swan Swanson
A. T. Schnoor
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L. A. Thomas
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White & Roberts
Karl Windbigler
A. L. Walker
Otto Wright
Frank Walker
Dr. C. G. Wiggins

COLORADO

William Anderson
Aldasoro Bros.
Anderson Livestock Co.
John B. Allies
Marcelino Alcu
George Avgaras
G. A. Boyd
Mrs. Dan Bryant
John W. Berges
Chester Blackburn
G. B. Barnard
R. Borchardt & Sons
Carl J. Bauer
Monte Blevins
Elmer Bair
J. Golden Bair
Dwight E. Barcus
Guy V. Bretz
Ben Barranca
Fred A. Bench
Henry Bench
J. P. Book
Fred N. Burbank
William E. Bray
Irving Beard
E. W. Bray
W. G. Balch
R. T. Buffham
Joe Baggett
Carroll Charles
L. R. Cooper
A. R. Claunch
Carlos W. Cornforth
Arthur Carlson
Frank A. Carpenter
Robert Cain
Irwin Z. Corey
Frank Coots
John V. Cuddy
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Floyd Chambers
A. B. Combs
Russell Curtis
J. Wilson Cary
Theo Christianson
Candelario Cordova
J. H. Dickens
Mace E. Davis
George A. Dunsdon
Roy A. Duncan
Mrs. Fred Donley
Verle Denniston
George S. Dalgetty
George Dinnsen
Robert Duncan
A. P. Earp
F. Dale Enos
Luis Eissaguirre
John Etcheverry
Phil Eschenbrenner
W. W. Frasier
Fender Brothers
Harry Freeman
Elwin G. Frasier
P. Frampton
Fessler Brothers
J. J. Gerbar & Sons
Albert Grange
H. J. Glibresth
Ed J. Garrison
Green & Bailey
Gilbert Gillilan
Harry Gavin
W. H. Gray

(Continued on page 28)

1945 Platform and Program

Adopted by the 80th Convention of the
National Wool Growers Association,
Ft. Worth, Texas, Jan. 29-31, 1945

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

1. War and Peace

This is the Fourth Annual War Conference of the National Wool Growers Association since the tragedy enacted at Pearl Harbor. As wool growers we were among the first to pledge ourselves to assume our proportionate part of the liability resulting from the war and to do everything within our power to produce to the maximum limit meat and wool as requested by the Federal Government.

Now as we enter the fourth year of this terrible world-wide conflict, we renew our pledge that, until the war is won, our best efforts will continue to be directed at meeting the most demanding requirements for all-out production.

We take great pride in the fact that it was our own supply of domestic wool that saved our country from a most critical situation when the enemy cut our life lines in the South Pacific following Pearl Harbor.

We are proud, too, that we have had a part in making the American armed forces the best fed and the best clothed of any in the world—a factor of great importance in winning battles.

We pledge our best efforts in the postwar period in support of such principles and such plans as we believe will lead to the outlawing of war by all nations and to the attainment of everlasting peace. In this, our own nation must assume an aggressive position of leadership. To be consistent with the thought that this war is being fought to preserve the rights of free enterprise, all unnecessary government agencies, directors, rules, regulations and orders must be abolished at the earliest possible date consistent with the efficient conduct of our country at the war's close. We insist that constitutional government, private initiative, and freedom of enterprise replace government by directives.

2. Trade Relations

The present administration is committed to the revision of tariff through reductions and replacements by international and reciprocal trade agreements. We oppose this program because the successful contribution to the war effort by wool growers in the production of meat and fiber and of agriculture, industry and labor has shown that those industries having protective tariffs have been able to make a greater contribution to the war effort than those not having such protection and dependent upon foreign sources of supply.

The American wool grower is the producer of a product which supplies approximately 75 per cent of our normal requirements. He is entitled to the American market to the extent he is able to supply it. We insist that if, through trade treaties or lowering of tariff duties, our market is to be destroyed, offsetting compensation first be made by applying Section 32 Income, as provided by law (Amendment Agriculture Adjustment Act, approved August 24, 1935), to replace the loss resulting from such tariff reductions and trade agreements.

3. Labor

In no industry is the need of experienced labor greater than in the wool growing industry. Because of the lack of experienced labor and because of the uncertainty of the future of the business, there has been a tremendous liquidation of the sheep population. The only source of experienced labor is the livestock sections of the Republic of Mexico and the Pyrenees Mountains of France and Spain. We urge upon the State Department the seriousness of this situation and insist that consideration be given to some means by which experienced livestock labor may be procured.

4. National Livestock Tax Committee

We commend the work of the National Livestock Tax Committee and recommend that it be continued as a permanent institution. We further recommend that the wool growers, in cooperation with other livestock interests, contribute to the support of this Committee as liberally as possible.

5. National Livestock and Meat Board

The National Livestock and Meat Board has performed a valuable service for the livestock industry during the past year. We commend them for this service and urge continued support of the program.

6. Non-Essential Expenditures

We recommend restrictions on expenditures not directly essential to the war effort as a contribution to the control of postwar inflation.

7. Wool Rate Case

We recommend continuance of the special wool rate committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association at the summer meeting in Salt Lake City in August and urge that the officers of the Association, in support of the committee, take aggressive action through its counsel to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and all other interested parties, to the end that a rate for domestic wool growers equitable in comparison with that of foreign wool growers on import wool and other agricultural products be established.

We qualify the foregoing with the thought that the carriers affected can improve their income and establish a more sound agriculture if some serious thought be given at this time to rates affecting basic agricultural commodities. We are not in favor of legislative rates.

8. Inflation

We found at the end of World War No. 1 that inflation is a more serious threat following a war than during a war.

We support the administration in its efforts to control prices to the extent that a disastrous postwar inflation may be avoided. In this support, however, we insist upon inflationary control being applied not only to commodities but to labor and all other costs entering into prices paid by the ultimate consumer.

9. Tydings Amendment

The Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act prohibits the draft for military service of essential agricultural employees. We understand the intent of this Act has been circumvented in recent orders from Selective Service. Therefore, we urge strict compliance with the law.

10. National Ram Sale

The National Ram Sale has been a great factor in the improvement of quality and breeding in sheep. Generally, it has been conducted on a very high plane and has performed a recognized service to the breeders and producers alike. We believe, however, that greater care might be exercised in sifting and selecting rams to be sold. A ram sale committee should be appointed by the President of the National Wool Growers Association and given full authority to examine and discard, if necessary, such entries as do not meet the very highest requirements. We believe that the fees now charged are reasonable and should be continued.

11. Rationing and Manufacturing Restrictions

We support the rationing program and restrictions upon manufacture for civilian use in support of the war effort to the extent that those responsible therefor do not fail to recognize the approaching danger with respect to replacements essential to wool growing, livestock and agriculture in their productive efforts. Farm and ranch equipment, ammunition, sheep camp supplies and light and medium heavy trucks are approaching a danger point, and we recommend that serious consideration be given to alleviating that danger.

12. Senate Bill No. 7; House Resolution No. 1203

There is now pending the McCarran-Summers Bill in the Congress of the United States, being Senate Bill No. 7 introduced by Senator Pat McCarran and House Resolution No. 1203 introduced by Congressman Hatton W. Summers, designed to simplify procedure before the various administrative agencies, to limit the penalties that said agencies may impose on citizens, and to provide a simple method by which citizens may seek relief in the courts from oppressive orders and regulations by administrative agencies. We are in favor of the passage of this bill.

13. Withdrawal of Public and Private Lands

We cannot emphasize too strongly our opposition of administrative procedure in withdrawal of public lands and the acquisition of private lands under the disguise of establishing monuments. We support the efforts of Congress in passing legislation to clarify the Antiquities Act or, if necessary, to repeal it entirely. We commend the Congress for having passed an Act making it incumbent upon federal administrative agencies to re-sell such lands as are no longer required for war purposes to the original owner or owners

at the sale price, less depreciation or plus the cost of improvements. We urge a prompt disposal of all lands taken over by the federal government and its various agencies when they are no longer needed for the war effort.

14. Surplus Property Disposal

We urge that in the disposal of surpluses of all kinds and character, care be taken that such surpluses be kept out of the hands of speculators and that an equal opportunity be given to those engaged in agriculture to acquire such surpluses.

15. Parity Formula

The present formula as applied to sheep, lambs, and wool was based on a period, 1909-1914, in which free trade was either being agitated or in actual effect. This is decidedly discriminatory to the wool growing industry, and we therefore urge a prompt revision of this formula as it applies to wool and sheep products, as well as other agricultural commodities, because it was not consistent with normal prices at the time "parity" was established.

16. Affiliation And Membership

We urge upon the wool growers of the United States support to the various state associations and National Wool Growers Association for the benefit of the sheep and wool growing industry. A new plan has been recently devised by our officers for financing the activities of our industry, and we urge support be given thereto.

17. Boundary Fence

We understand that provision has been made for the erection of a boundary fence between Mexico and several states as a sanitary measure controlling various types of diseases and livestock ticks and predators. We ask that the necessary appropriation be made for the early completion of this project.

18. Control of Import Garbage

We understand Congressman Phillips of California has a bill prepared requiring the disposal of garbage and debris from ships at sea and all other forms of international transportation. As a sanitary measure in the control of foot-and-mouth disease and other communicable human and livestock diseases, we urge upon Congress the passage of this bill.

19. Codification of Resolutions

We recommend that a complete classification of resolutions and official actions of the National Wool Growers Association and its various committees, over the past ten years, be made, and that the same be codified in order that there may be established a definite statement of policies to be used as a basis for future action.

20. Research

The buying power of agriculture is a factor of value in markets which is being exploited by commercial agencies when it should be directed to merchandise, the sale of which would benefit agriculture. We urge agricultural commodity

organizations to conduct research in the field of manufactured goods to determine and list such merchandise, which, because of its quality and constituent materials, aids in the distribution of agricultural products and, further, that when such research is made and lists of approved merchandise are properly and honestly formulated, all publications of organized agriculture be used to direct agricultural consumer buying power to them. We recognize agricultural consumer buying power as a very potent force which we are determined to use for the benefit of agricultural people.

21. Commendation

We commend the work of Mr. Norman Winder, who has so faithfully served us during the past two years as President of our Association. We commend the Vice Presidents, Secretary J. M. Jones, and Assistant Secretary Ed Marsh, who have performed valuable services for the Association. We commend the Legislative Chairman, Mr. J. B. Wilson, for his tremendous efforts in our behalf.

In our opinion the "National Wool Grower" has shown great improvement during the past year. Much of the work of preparing and editing is due to the diligent effort of Miss Irene Young. To Miss Young we express our very deep gratitude and appreciation.

We commend the work of the McCarran Sub-committee on Public Lands and Surveys and recommend that it be continued indefinitely from July 1, 1945.

We commend the work of the O'Mahoney Wool Committee and recommend that it be continued indefinitely.

22. Thanks

We wish to express our very deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the Honorable Coke Stevenson, Governor of Texas, for his friendly words of greeting at the opening of our convention. We also wish to convey our appreciation for the many favors extended us during our stay in this fine city of Fort Worth to the following: Cassidy Commission Company; John Clay Commission Company; Daggett-Keen Commission Company; Shirley Commission Company; Art Boswell Commission Company; Kahn Thornton Commission Company; National Finance Credit Corporation of Texas; Texas Livestock Marketing Association; Armour & Company; Swift & Company; Reynolds Cattle Company; Traders Oil Mill; Universal Mills; Ralston Purina Mills; Transit Grain Company; Fort Worth Clearing House Association; W. L. Pier, Fort Worth; Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth; Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce; Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Col. Chas. F. H. Johnson, and Botany Worsted Mills, Boston Mass.; Mr. Kersey of Fort Worth and Denver R. R.; Mr. Ely of Colorado and Southern R. R.

23. Distribution of Resolutions

We direct the officers of this Association to provide mimeograph copies of the foregoing declaration of policy to the respective Governors and the respective state congressional delegations within which there is membership in the National Wool Growers Association.

WOOL MARKETING

24. Wool Purchase Program

The Commodity Credit Corporation wool purchase program was extended in December, 1944 to June 30, 1946. This

program is proving to be the principal factor in meeting a most difficult situation for the wool growers of the country. This situation is not of the wool growers' making. It is one of the many dislocations brought about by the war. If it is to be the policy of the United States Government to maintain our essential industry, we must insist that the present purchase program be continued for the duration of the war and for two years thereafter. In this purchase program due consideration should be given to the constantly increasing costs of producing wool in this country.

25. Honorable Grover B. Hill

We are especially grateful to the Honorable Grover B. Hill, Deputy War Food Administrator, for the great interest and effective cooperation which he has shown on behalf of the wool growing industry of the country in establishing and continuing the wool purchase program.

26. W. T. Darden and Durham Jones

We commend W. T. Darden of the Wool Section, General Crops Division, and Durham Jones, Chief Wool Appraiser of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for the practical and efficient manner in which they have administered the wool purchase program.

27. Life of the C. C. C.

Under existing statute, the life of the C.C.C. expires on January 30, 1945. We urgently recommend that the Congress lose no time in extending the life of the C.C.C. for the duration of the war and for such period thereafter as will permit normal marketing procedure to be carried on.

It is also our hope that the Congress will make liberal appropriations to the Corporation in order that it may efficiently carry out its necessary program.

28. Handling of Wools by Government

We recommend that all wools owned by our government be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

We urge that all domestic wool be used currently.

We insist that the declared policy of government officials that the wools now held in storage here by the United Kingdom not be sold in this country be carried out.

29. Import Quotas

It is the declared policy of the National Wool Growers Association that an import quota be established to regulate imports of wool and manufactured wool products.

30. Core Method of Shrinkage Determination

We believe the core method of determining shrinkage of wool is an extremely important development, and we wish to commend Mr. Alex Johnston, Chief of the Wool Division of the War Food Administration, for the excellent progress he is making in this important work. We desire to thank the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation for their cooperation in making this work possible. We urge the War Food Administration and the C.C.C. to expand this work. We urge that more core tests be made and suggest that the

core tests be checked by the commercial scouring of the test lots.

31. Wool Research

Wool is an essential part of our national economy necessary to the health of our population in time of peace and to our defense in time of war. The wool growing and wool manufacturing industries of this country, with their higher costs of production, can continue only through scientific development of wool fleece and finished wool products. Therefore, it is urged that the United States Department of Agriculture, as part of its permanent policy, establish a wool research laboratory which will have for its purposes improvement in the grade and quality of wool grown in this country, and the conduct of experiments to increase the service and usage purposes of wool in all of its manufactured forms. It is recommended that the President of this Association appoint a committee to use all influences available to effect the early establishment of such a proposed laboratory by the United States Department of Agriculture and to develop a plan of operations for the joint benefit of wool growers and manufacturers of wool products.

32. Domestic Products in Government Contracts

As a basic policy of our national economy, we urge that domestic products of farm and factory be specified in all government contracts. In this regard we especially commend the firm policy of Major General C. L. Corbin, Director of Procurement of the Quartermaster General's Department of the Army requiring domestic wool, wherever available, in all wool products for military use. We insist that this commendable policy be followed by the United States Navy in its specifications for required materials containing wool, and by all other government agencies.

33. Official Wool Show

Recognizing the need for constant improvement in wool production and appreciating the educational value of the National Western Stock Show held annually in Denver, Colorado, we recommend that the President of the National Wool Growers Association appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be chairman, to cooperate with the officials of this show to establish it as the official wool show of the National Wool Growers Association.

34. Regimentation of Textile Industry

This Association condemns unreservedly the proposed joint program of the O.P.A. and W.P.B. which would change the production of worsted and woolen mills into low-grade fabrics to fit into certain specified price lines of garments. Such regimentation is uneconomic and unsound and will result in the production of fabrics of inferior wear and service qualities, and will disrupt long established production practices of textile mills to the detriment of the war effort and our civilian economy. We are convinced that no crisis exists as to civilian needs which warrants this ill-timed and unnecessary effort to regiment the American wool textile industry.

35. Colonel Chas. F. H. Johnson

The National Wool Growers Association expresses its appreciation to Colonel Chas. F. H. Johnson, President of

Botany Worsted Mills, for his presence here, and to his associates for the exhibit and style show presented at this convention. The Association hopes that this precedent will be followed in future years by other woolen manufacturers, who are cordially invited to join with the growers in their annual meetings.

LAMB MARKETING

36. Lamb Rationing

The Association is opposed to the rationing of lamb under point values for the reason that, since its adoption, prices to the consumer have risen. The program has failed utterly in its purpose. It has failed in proper distribution: it has forced the producer and feeder to operate at a loss and has drastically reduced, and will further reduce, production; and finally it is harmful to the war effort. But in the event that rationing cannot be discontinued, we further recommend that, whenever an excessive supply of lamb exists in any locality, this be deemed a critical area by the agencies in charge and ration points be removed until the situation is alleviated.

37. Lamb Grading

We are not satisfied with the present system of grading lambs. We feel that the top grade is too narrow because consumers' ideas vary somewhat as to what is choice lamb. We think that the market could absorb more lambs at top ceiling prices. Because it is very unprofitable to feed lambs from good to choice grades and because consumers get very little practical value from the excess fat required in a choice over a good carcass, and actually object to it, we, therefore, ask that the same price be paid for "A" grade which now is paid for "AA" grade lambs.

38. Live Animal Ceiling

We are unalterably opposed to any ceiling on live animals, as it would tend to diminish production and be unworkable. The cattle and hog growers have been subjected to ceilings on their live products and we urge that lambs and sheep be kept out of this situation. We request our Washington representatives to oppose vigorously any program of this nature.

We request that the officers of the National Wool Growers Association present cost of production figures to the O.P.A. officials, and in this connection endeavor to have Mr. Madigan of the O.P.A. fulfill his promise made at the Colorado wool growers' convention in July that if costs of production figures could be shown justifying an increase in ceilings, the O.P.A. would be favorable to such an increase.

39. Recommendation For An Industry Committee

We recommend to lamb producers, lamb feeders, packers and retailers, the formation of a permanent industry committee under the sponsorship of the National Wool Growers Association, to include representatives selected by each segment of the industry and that such committee function as an industry committee for the mutual and common benefit of all branches of the sheep industry; we further authorize the officers of the National Wool Growers Association to represent the lamb producer segment of this group,

with authority to appoint the necessary and proper delegates on the committee for our industry.

40. Dressed Ceiling Prices

In view of the increase in the cost of sheep production and in lamb feeding, together with the decrease in the price of offal, we ask that the present ceilings on dressed lamb and mutton be increased commensurately with the increase in the cost of production.

41. Sheep and Lamb Importations

The Association opposes the paying of subsidies to packers on imported lamb and mutton.

42. Lamb Advertising

We wish to express our thanks to the National Livestock and Meat Board, the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, and every other agency which is helping to promote the consumption of lamb.

For a number of years, 75 cents per car has been deducted on sheep and lambs for advertising purposes at Denver, and the practice was started at Ogden two years ago. We wish to thank these markets for this cooperation and support, and we recommend the institution of this practice at all other central markets.

43. Manpower

We recognize the shortage of manpower in the packing industry and ask no further drafting of skilled and semi-skilled men from the packing industry. We also ask for the release of skilled butchers from the armed forces and request transfer of labor to packing houses during periods of peak supply.

PUBLIC LANDS AND GRAZING

44. Game

Preservation of resources should be one of the objectives of all organizations, and the significance and importance of any resource should be correlated and determined in relation to other resources. It is a recognized fact that game animals provide relaxation and pleasure for those who participate, and are definitely a resource of the range states. It is not the policy of the livestock industry to minimize or detract from this premise and we are heartily in accord with all programs to maintain reasonable numbers.

We advocate that the state game departments, grazing agencies, sportsmen's organizations—both state and national—the livestock industry, and all other agencies concerned develop and promulgate a workable and sensible program on the merits of the entire picture.

45. Range Reseeding

Large areas of fall, winter and spring range land do not furnish the forage they should. Range conservation has been computed in terms of reduction of numbers rather than improvement of range facilities. The planting of such areas to crested wheat, brome, tall oats and other grasses has

passed the experimental stage and has proved feasible.

We urge that federal agencies be given a larger opportunity for doing this work on lands under their jurisdiction to the end that feed and fiber production may be maintained at the highest possible levels.

We also recommend that the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with stockmen, state experiment stations and other research and land managing agencies, conduct such studies as are necessary to develop economical and feasible reseeding on those range types for which assured reseeding methods are not now available.

46. Burning

There are large range areas of fertile range soils in the western states upon which a dense stand of sage brush, undesirable shrubs and inaccessible and noncommercial timber render the soil unproductive of usable forage. The removal of this cover would materially enhance productivity of forage, remove overcrowded tree growth, reduce the fire hazard, preserve moisture and protect private resources. Scientific experimentation has demonstrated that control burning and other methods can be applied advantageously to remove such coverage.

We recommend that land owners and land managing agencies use supervised and controlled burning as one of the methods to accomplish this result. In making this recommendation, we are cognizant of the fact that there has been some careless and unsupervised burning in the past, and such methods have diminished forage and damaged property. We, therefore, explicitly urge that full control of fire be exercised at all times to the end that damage to any and all land or property be avoided; and that such burning be done in strict accordance with law and regulation.

47. Non-Use of Range

With the exception of instances where the licensee or permittee of the grazing agencies is commercializing his rights and privileges, we advocate that both services adopt a more liberal non-use policy for the duration of the present war and for two years thereafter.

48. National Monuments

Recent developments have definitely revealed the necessity for repeal of the Antiquities Act of 1906, under which national monuments may be created by Executive Proclamation, and the restoration of this power to Congress. We recommend such legislation.

49. Reduction of Numbers

Reduction of numbers for any reason other than range conservation destroys the stability of the livestock industry and diminishes proportionately the value of the base or commensurate property. We recommend that the Forest Service discontinue its policy of reducing permitted numbers, except for range protection. In the event the Forest Service and the permittee cannot reach an agreement as to the numbers to be reduced for range protection purposes, we further recommend that the controversy be submitted to the Local Advisory Board for consideration and recommendation before any official decision is made.

50. Term and Special Limits

At the expiration of 1945, our present ten-year term permits on the national forests expire. Lower limits and upper limits have been established for all forests and in a number of instances special limits have been approved. We ask that present limits be recognized by the Forest Service in the renewal of all permits and that present numbers be not disturbed.

51. Trespass

On individual allotments and ranges customarily and heretofore exclusively used by sheep operators, the trespass of cattle is a common practice, and has deprived our operators of forage and resulted in material damage and overgrazing. The assessment of a trespass by the grazing agencies does not restore the feed, compensate our grower or rehabilitate the range. As an administrative problem, we call this matter to the attention of the Forest Service and the Grazing Service, and request that they rectify the situation or grant the wool growers the same privileges.

52. Grazing on National Parks and Monuments

We reiterate the position taken at the 79th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association on the subject of grazing within national parks and national monuments.

53. Taylor Grazing Fees

We endorse the resolution passed by the National Advisory Board Council under date of November 25, 1944, with reference to proposed increase of our Taylor grazing fees, and we compliment the Council for its thorough coverage and proper expression of our sentiments.

The Secretary of the Interior has consented to defer his decision until May 1, 1945, and the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys has scheduled hearings in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah to explore the subject and investigate the facts. We urge active participation by all wool growers at these hearings.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

54. Policy

Your committee on predatory animal eradication is firmly convinced that the greatest single item of expense to the wool growers is the predator. Every account a sheepman incurs is increased in some degree by these killers. The depredation of the predator often means the difference between a profit and a loss in a year's operations. Since the dawn of history, man has struggled with these pests, as yet without concerted effort, toward complete eradication. Surely, man is intelligent enough to eliminate this scourge from the range lands.

The passing of resolutions each year doesn't seem to eliminate or reduce the number of predators. Your committee respectively asks for action now toward the solution of this problem by requesting that E. E. Marsh, the assistant

secretary, be instructed by the National Wool Growers Association to spend at least a part of his time in the organization of the various states in a program of eradication of predatory animals.

55. Uniform Bounty Law

Your Committee is aware of the fact that five adjacent states are now operating under the bounty system in whole or in part. All five states have a different method of procedure. We recommend that, in order to eliminate confusion and bootlegging, a uniform bounty law be adopted by the states that are now under the bounty system at the earliest possible moment, and that states contemplating a bounty law conform to the general plan. (See supplement)

56. Fish and Wildlife Service, Game Departments

We wholeheartedly support the program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ask for its continued cooperation.

We appreciate the cooperation of the Fish and Game Departments of the various states and ask their continued support.

57. Federal Appropriation

In view of the facts that rabies is prevalent in some western states, and that eradication of predators is a farm, community, state and national problem, we urge that the Congress of the United States appropriate not less than \$1,500,000 toward the eradication of predators.

58. Cooperative Effort

(a) We urge that all and sundry methods of securing funds for use in predator control be inaugurated, including range management funds of United States Forest Service, and 50 per cent of the range fund of the advisory boards of the United States Grazing Service.

(b) If all available funds, methods and recommendations are made effective, it will result in an important contribution, not only to range conservation but to improvement in livestock management, which is necessary under present high costs of operations.

(c) We request that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, state agricultural departments, state fish and game commissions, bounty administrations and all other departments cooperate for eradication of predators, so that predators taken by each division will be credited to that division, and the stealing of predatory animals from the various agencies involved will be eliminated. We also request that each agency working for the eradication of predators discontinue the belittling of the efforts of the other.

59. Ceiling Prices on Coyote Skins

We vigorously protest to the O.P.A. any ceiling prices on coyote skins.

60. Ammunition

We urge that the W.P.B. make available sufficient ammunition to the farmer and stockman for predatory animal eradication.

In most any cooperative or business, a problem com-

parable to the predator situation would be handled with dispatch, the sheepman has let 2,000 years pass without a solution. Arise and meet the issue!

61. Supplement

As a supplement to its report, the committee on predatory animal control offered the following plan for administering bounties.

In view of the fact that several adjoining states have instituted bounty laws which are all in variance, the following plan is offered in order that eventually uniform bounty legislation may be enacted by the several states.

It is proposed that a sliding scale of bounties be paid on predators, the unit price to increase as the annual take of animals decreases. The table below is an outline of the plan adopted in South Dakota:

Coyotes

3,500	@ \$10.00	\$35,000
3,000	12.00	36,000
2,500	14.00	35,000
2,000	16.00	32,000
1,500	20.00	30,000
1,000	25.00	25,000
500	50.00	25,000
300	75.00	22,500
200	100.00	20,000

This plan is set up on the supposition that in the first fiscal year at least 3,500 coyotes will be taken and a bounty of \$10 per head will be paid. If the number of coyotes taken falls below 3,500 head in any fiscal year and is more than 3,000 head, the payment the following year will be on the basis of \$12 per head.

By referring to the table above, you can understand that as the take per year goes down, the bounty payment per animal goes up until finally when fewer than 200 coyotes are taken in any fiscal year, the bounty payment advances to \$100 per head.

You will note in the third column that the total amount of money paid out under the plan gradually declines, in spite of the fact that the bounty payment per animal advances.

In South Dakota money to meet the bounty payments is raised by a tax of 2 cents per head on all of the sheep and all of the cattle in the state, theory being that a tax of 2 cents on a sheep that is worth about \$8 is equitable as compared with a tax of 2 cents per head on a cow that is worth \$80, as sheep suffer most of the loss from predators.

There is a considerable loss of poultry, and in trying to find a way to levy a tax on poultry, we always run into difficulty. In other words, you can't tax Mrs. Jones' chickens, and as far as turkeys are concerned, Mrs. Jones has five turkey hens in the spring and sells 40 to 50 turkeys in the fall, but the following spring there are a very few turkeys on which to levy a tax. Most everyone who runs cattle has some poultry on his place, and his contribution of 2 cents per head on his cattle covers the protection of poultry. Any deficiency necessary to pay the full bounty on predators the year round is made up in South Dakota out of the state game and fish funds.

Utah has a tax of 25 mills on sheep and 10 mills on turkeys, a direct appropriation by the State Legislature and assistance from the State Fish and Game Department. On an assessed valuation of \$3 per head, this amounts to 7 1/2 cents on every sheep in Utah with which to pay bounty on predators. Besides this, Utah taxes all sheep in the state 5 mills, and uses the funds cooperatively with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or a total of 30 mills. This makes a total tax of 9 cents per head on all sheep in Utah.

In Colorado a bill is now before the State Legislature to tax all the sheep in Colorado 26 mills, which, on a basis of a \$6 valuation means that the cost to sheep men will be 15.6 cents per head. Colorado proposes to use this money to pay bounty on coyotes the year around, besides cooperating with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Colorado State Fish and Game Commission contributes \$30,000 toward the predatory animal control.

It is suggested that the same price be paid on both adult coyotes and pups.

It is suggested that for enforcement purposes the entire pelt with all four feet attached be exhibited in order for the claimant to be eligible for bounty payment during the fur season. During

the summer months only the four feet and scalp need to be offered to prove eligibility for bounty payment, and in each case the feet be retained and destroyed.

It is suggested that each county be divided up into suitable control areas, and that it be necessary for anyone claiming bounties to submit the evidence to a sheep man in that area to pass on claims, the control area inspector to work without compensation. On presentation of proper evidence, the inspector in the control area makes a certificate showing that the predators were caught within his area. This certificate and the four feet and scalp, or the entire fur are then taken to the County Control Board. The certificate is then signed by a member of the County Control Board, and the four feet and scalp retained by the Board. Then the certificate is presented to the county clerk for payment by the claimant.

It is suggested that all of the money raised be set up in a separate Predatory Animal Control Fund, and that none of this money shall be used except for payment of bounties, and that in the event of a surplus it shall remain in the Predatory Animal Control Fund and shall never be used for any other purpose. It is suggested that the fund be administered without cost by some state agency. It is also suggested that the trapper retain the fur.

This program which is offered as a pattern to the various states is outlined with the idea of developing more efficient and more uniform administration of bounty payments.

There is no thought in offering this plan that it replaces any of the services now offered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It is suggested that all states employ all of the various services they can toward the eventual eradication—not control—of predatory animals.

The above plan is the result of a conference by your Predatory Animal Committee, in which there was a thorough discussion of the plans now in effect in the various states. The Committee thinks that they have selected the best features of all of the plans and offer this as a pattern for future legislation in any states which might be interested in developing a Predatory Animal Control Plan on a bounty basis.

Committee Chairmen

General Resolutions: Mac Hoke, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, Pendleton, Oregon

Wool Marketing: R. C. Rich, President, American Wool Council, Inc., Burley, Idaho

Lamb Marketing: Reynold Seaverson, Vice President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins, Wyoming

Public Lands and Grazing: Merle L. Drake, Challis, Idaho

Predatory Animals: B. H. Stringham, Vice President, Utah Wool Growers, Vernal, Utah

Sheepmen's Books

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture	4.50
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	5.00

Also for Enjoyable and Instructive Reading

Gillfillan's Sheep	2.50
Call's Golden Fleece	2.75
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad	2.50

And for the Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00
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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

The Women's Auxiliary

A Review of Its Work by Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima, Washington, Retiring President National Auxiliary, At the Fort Worth Convention

I do appreciate so very much the courtesy and honor which you have extended to the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association by inviting a representative of the Auxiliary to share your program. Since you have so many important speakers here to discuss with you the many problems facing us as sheep and goat raisers, I will try to touch the highlights of the work which the Auxiliary is doing.

This is the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers, but the origin of the Auxiliary dates back to 1923 when a group of women met in the home of Mrs. S. O. Stewart of Yakima, Washington, and organized the first auxiliary to the wool growers. At that time, I was elected president. By 1925 so many women were interested that we were requested to organize a state auxiliary. Since that time, we have grown until we have seven active state groups, a number of members at large, and a request from some of the Montana ladies to help them organize. The object of our organization is to bring together women vitally interested in the industries represented by the National Wool Growers Association and to promote the wider use of the products of such industries.

I have always been interested and anxious to see this organization grow and develop an educational program which would be available to all our members. This has been one of our main projects this year. To every member whose name was on our mailing list letters and educational pamphlets or booklets have been sent each month. Some of these materials were not new but we were prevented from sending out the things we would have liked to send because of insufficient funds. However, each state auxiliary has sponsored some project to secure money to be used for this educational fund so we have some real plans for doing things next year.

Among the materials sent out were The Wool Primer, a bulletin entitled



Mrs. W. A. Roberts

"Reclaim Your Clothes," one on mending men's suits, and a leaflet on the by-products of sheep. To find out if this material was being used we sponsored two contests and offered a Pendleton Woolen Mills blanket, which was given the Auxiliary by the Pendleton Woolen Mills, a woolen batt, and lanolin by-products for the best entries in made-over suits or mends, and a cash prize for an essay written by a junior high school student on sheep by-products. I am happy to report that we had some entries for both contests. The winning entries from the various states will be on exhibit in the Alamo Room and the winning essay will be published in the National Wool Grower Magazine.

We wish to extend our appreciation to the American Wool Council, the Botany Worsted Mills, the National Livestock and Meat Board, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, and the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for their interest and support in furthering our program and the materials which they have so generously supplied.

Another project which we as a national organization and which several of the states are promoting is the making and entering of wool costumes and

accessories by 4H Club members. The response and interest shown in these entries has been very gratifying; in fact, there were twice as many entries in two of the states as there had been in previous years. Our National Auxiliary offered five wool blankets to the winners in the 4-H wool clothing revue at the Club Congress in Chicago. The winners were from the following states: Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Iowa and Washington. The letters of appreciation which we have received from the girls and their leaders would convince you, I am sure, that the wool growers' products are receiving the interest and credit which they deserve and widespread publicity.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson of Heppner, Oregon, has again given us a beautiful Pendleton Woolen Mills blanket. You will have an opportunity to support this educational program by buying chances on this blanket and a wool batt which are on display for your inspection. We extend our thanks to Mr. H. J. Speckhart of La Grande, Oregon, for the ram given to the National Auxiliary, which was auctioned at the Oregon convention, funds to be used for our educational program.

As I have visited several of the state conventions on my way to the National, I have been inspired and pleased by the response which the members have given to our educational program and the enthusiasm and ideas which the women are developing. One state, with the assistance of its wool growers, is putting on an educational program on wool in every high school in the state. They did put on three such programs, and as soon as other high schools learned about it, they requested similar programs.

Then, too, we must mention that our members are taking these materials to their clubs, lodges and church groups, so widespread interest in the products of your industries is being created. I must mention that the winner of \$1 lamb dinner in one county in Oregon was a boy.

The Auxiliary is especially busy during these strenuous days with defense work of all kinds. They are doing Red Cross work, knitting, sewing, collecting

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"Cooperation"

By Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson,
President, Botany Worsted Mills

An address before the 80th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association and 4th Annual Meeting of the American Wool Council, Fort Worth, Texas, January 29-31, 1945.



Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson

COOPERATION seems to be the subject that has been assigned to me, which gives me a rather large and wide latitude, and I have been trying to figure out, not what cooperation means as per dictionary, but rather what would be my own conception of the word.

To me, cooperation is the co-ordination and the unselfish meeting of minds for the general good of all. That may be a large ticket, but we have a large problem. In my talk you won't hear many pleasant stories that will make you laugh, nor will I cater to your ego, or say the things that just sound pretty. I view my visit seriously and I assume you have gathered here in that frame of mind—so there may be things that I will say as we go along with which you will most thoroughly disagree, and that is quite all right with me just so long as we disagree objectively and don't get mad at each other, but rather out of it all get something that makes us think.

In order for us to think intelligently, it is necessary to know whether we are fundamentally and basically the same people. My folks came to this

country a good many years ago. My grandfather, my father, my son, and I, all think it is a pretty good country. We have all been willing to work and we sensed there was an opportunity of getting somewhere if we did. We have been interested in the affairs of our country—always in the hope that it would be better, and when the time came when our country was at war, there was no hesitation about being willing to defend all that it stands for, and that, I assume, is the attitude of all of the men and women in this room, but I just want to be sure I am not guessing—so I would like to ask a question or two of all of you. First, do you think there is anything the matter with the way we have tried to carry on and build what we call our United States? Or, are you dissatisfied with the form of free enterprise under which you have grown and our country has prospered? The reason I ask these questions is that we seem to have a new form of immigration, people who are running away from political revolution and, before they can hardly speak our language, they are proposing that all the rules of the game, under which we have grown up, shall be changed. I don't understand it—I don't like it—and I have more confidence in the American form of evolution than I have in the foreign form of revolution, and that is why I wanted to find out if our minds were meeting—before we start discussing some of our problems.

The Industry's War Job

There are so many things that we have in common—you as the grower—we, in Botany, as the manufacturers and distributors of the final product, that perhaps we fail, both of us, to realize what a swell job our entire industry has done throughout the hectic days of this war; and I am afraid that sometimes in our selfishness as to our own welfare and our disagreement with those who have been trying to carry on, we have been over critical or made those jobs more difficult by being unfriendly. I am thinking particularly of the fact that if from the

days of the O.P.M. through the W.P.B. there was written a history of all industries as to what they could or would do, and how well they could meet the demands of the government, our industry would stand out. We fail to blow our own horn as much as we should. Our government has not had to build tremendous plants for us, or to help you increase your production, by the expenditures of heavy moneys—the industry as a whole has very little or no creation of any bricks, mortar and steel in order to meet the heavy expanded demands of the Army, Navy and civilian forces. The manufacturing part of the industry had a far greater productive capacity than the normal peacetime demand called for which had resulted in much hardship within the industry, many heartaches and many losses. I said I wouldn't tell you any stories—but I am reminded of one that former Governor Moore of New Jersey related at the 50th Anniversary dinner of Botany Worsted Mills. He spoke of a typical father who came home for a quiet evening and after dinner started to read his paper—and of the typical youngster full of questions anxious to disturb that reading. Finally he gained his Dad's attention and said: "Dad, I have a problem of arithmetic and I want the answer." So the father, quite impatiently, said, "What is it?" The youngster said, "How many mills make a cent?" Dad snorted, picked up his paper and said, "Not a damn one of them."

Now that could be the history of the woolen textile industry for far more than a decade up to and prior to the war. So when the war came on, this industry was able to meet the demands and was able to do it in a co-ordinated cooperative effort because of the fine work of two groups which I would like to discuss right here for a moment. The first of those groups was naturally the War and Navy Department Procurement Division, and I would like to speak individually of the War Department end of it—partly because that is my own service, and partly because in our mill we were particularly well equipped to meet its de-

mands and not so well equipped for Navy proposals. The Philadelphia Quartermaster Office was fortunate in having officers thoroughly familiar with not only the product but the language of the industry. They knew its habits, its methods and its procedure; and the Philadelphia Quartermasters Office, in turn, was fortunate in having in Washington, in Major General Gregory, experience, and in Major General Corbin, one who was particularly well equipped by knowledge, poise and balance to carry on a tremendous procurement program far beyond the wildest conception of the most optimistic and hungry producers of goods, and I say it in that way because it was an industry hungry for opportunity. He surrounded himself with most able assistants, he dipped into one of the smartest and most progressive of our own New England woolen and worsted industries and took a member right out of the family of that group and made him his first assistant, and I think the work of Col. Stevens has attested to the soundness in selection as has the work of the Philadelphia Office proved as each officer came to head them. First, Col. Painter, and after he left for service abroad, Col. Tom Jones carried on the procurement end in a way that was a credit to the Army and a relief to the industry.

On the civilian side, we started out not quite so happily. The head of our division seemed to have an idea that, theoretically, a lot of things could be done that were practically impossible—the net result was that for just a very short time everybody was at loggerheads. It all wound up, however, by discarding the ideas that were being promoted. Replacements took place, and little by little one man who, apparently, has not satisfied all of you has done the kind of a job that I feel deserves credit. I know from my talks with you since I have arrived in Texas that there are some of you who are unfriendly to him, which, I think, is most unfortunate because, in my judgment, he has had to handle one of the most difficult co-ordinating jobs in Washington. He had growers, dealers, topmakers, woolen and worsted manufacturers and a host of civilian retail and wholesale agencies to contend with. It has been necessary for him to satisfy, so far as possible, the demands of all of these groups, selfish or unselfish, and to find a common denominator for all the mixed fractions. He has had an inordinate amount of patience and

kindliness. I am told he doesn't listen—I don't believe a word of it. I am told he is arbitrary—I don't believe a word of that, and I want to here and now say that I take off my hat to Kenneth Marriner for the job he has done.

Theorists Again At Work

I want to say on top of that, that in this day when there is so much talk about free enterprise and so many efforts to destroy it, we are most fortunate in having the type of man that Marriner is on that job, because right at this moment in the civilian division in Washington the same old fool proposals that were kicked in the pants in the early days and resulted in a battle royal are beginning to head up again. That is, the theorist is going to tell the practical manufacturer what kind of goods he is going to make, how he is going to make them, to whom he is going to sell them and how that fellow, in turn, is going to put them into garments. Someone who would bust himself and all his friends if he were to try to run a mill comes down to Washington and sets himself up to write the program of manufacturing. Happily, the ultimate in such an instance will also have to pass the inspection of the practical mind of Mr. Marriner. We know of the efforts being made to put into practice this plan, which has been proven fallacious and thrown out in England, been argued fully here and discarded as impractical, but now comes to the surface again. I say such efforts, while those who propose them may not realize it, are more retardant of production than they are helpful. They definitely cause concern in the mind of those trying to do a job for the government, and if you were not sure they were fired by pure patriotism you couldn't know just what the motive back of it all is. I sincerely hope that all of you and all the folks in the industry will give this thing enough thought to become so interested that you will have it smashed in its inception once more.

All of this is preliminary to the thought that I believe was in the mind of Byron Wilson when he asked me to talk on cooperation—he was thinking in terms of the grower and the manufacturer and what has been commonly known as the man in between, or the middle man, and perhaps in discussing this end of it I will manage to have not only some of you disagree with me but I am sure some manufacturers and

perhaps dealers. You, as growers, have one customer and that is the American market. I am talking particularly now of wools—I am not entering into the other phases of distribution. Now if in my business I only had one customer, believe me that fellow would be treated just like Dutch Wardlaw has treated me on this trip—he would be so well taken care of that he couldn't help but feel that I was one of his very best friends. Yet when this war started and my company had throughout the United States carried the story that Botany fabrics, Botany ties and all our products were American from the sheep to the finished article, you were not interested in whether my business was thrown to the dogs, you decided that the thing to do was to sell your whole output to the government. While temporarily you had so-called security, and were able to write your own price for your wool, you were saying to the men and women of America, "We have not sufficient confidence in our product that under wartime conditions on a civilian market we can compete, so we are going to force the Army and Navy to wear American products." And let me tell you, the American services are the best dressed, with the finest materials of any Army or Navy in the world. The result of your action was that of necessity foreign wools had to come in and manufacturers were forced to use foreign wool for their product irrespective of what they had done before; and so far as Botany is concerned, we simply had to change our tune—we couldn't advertise we were using Australian wool and we no longer could wave the American flag. The question before us at the present moment is how are we going to explain to the buying public who have heard nothing for several years but how good foreign wools are. We would like to again use domestic wool because we believe in America. We have a right to say "Buy American"—as in Britain they have the right to say "Buy British"—not only in Britain but throughout their colonies.

Prices under normal free enterprise are not a matter of compulsion—they are a matter of the normal building up of demand. Any article, because of its quality and public confidence, need never have very much worry as to its market. The American grower has the grandest opportunity in the world to make his product so well thought of that the price and demand will take

(Continued on page 38)

Five State Meetings

By E. E. Marsh

January is an important month for sheepmen of five western states, because for many it is the only time of the year they can meet and discuss with one another the problems which face the industry. It was the privilege of the National Secretary and the writer to attend conventions in Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Utah during January this year and it was noted that the underlying theme at most of the meetings was the need of closer cooperation between states as well as stronger organizations within each state to cope with the urgent problems which beset the industry today.

A short resume of each convention and the resolutions which were adopted follow:

IDAHO

APPROXIMATELY 350 Idaho wool growers attended the 52nd annual convention in Pocatello, January 8th and 9th. T. H. Gooding, Ketchum, was re-elected president and J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, was re-elected vice-president. Secretary Claar was also reappointed.

Mr. Gooding in his annual address stressed the fact that war needs still come first and that the convention must study the problems of the industry and work out a program that will insure good production. The labor situation, he said, was one of the industry's biggest problems and one which should receive much consideration at the convention. Mr. Gooding's address also included predatory losses, problems incident to the stockpile, the C.C.C. purchasing program, the work of the American Wool Council, synthetic competition, 1944 prices for sheep, lambs and wool, the renewal of forest grazing permits, proposed raising of public domain grazing fees, the 1944 lamb marketing situation in Idaho, the Argentine Sanitary Pact, and the work of the National Livestock Tax Committee.

The new organization financing plan, which embodies a contribution from

growers of two mills on each pound of wool marketed in lieu of present assessments, was presented and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolutions adopted at the convention include:

1. Recommendation that National Livestock Tax Committee be continued as a permanent instrument.
2. Recommendation that newly-created State Tax Commission endeavor to get proper adjustments made on assessed valuation of grazing land.
3. Recommendation that officers of the association contact proper government agencies to secure urgently needed labor-saving equipment if and when present rationing regulations are eased.
4. Approval of National Service Legislation, drafting of 4-F registrants and drafting of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 who do not have and keep jobs in essential industries, to cope with present labor shortages.
5. Recommendation that in view of experience in other states, the importation of Basque labor from Spain be left up to individual growers, or groups of individual growers, and not instituted as a project of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.
6. Commendation to C.C.C. for early announcement on purchase of 1945 clip and commendation of fine work and fair treatment accorded growers by William T. Darden. Also, recommendation for adoption of Hill Plan, Dr. McClure Proposal, or some constructive plan beneficial to the sheep industry, and approval of tentative program set up at Wyoming Wool Growers Convention (N.W.G., Nov., 1944, Page 5).
7. Recommendation for lifting of restrictions on wool for civilian purposes as soon as government orders have been filled.
8. Request that Congress change and adjust base parity price for wool and lambs.
9. Commendation of preferential treatment given domestic wool by Quartermaster Department of the Army and urging continuation of their present policy.
10. Commendation of wool firms who did not increase charges on consigned wool in 1944 and recommendation that 1945 wools be handled on basis of 1943 handling charges.
11. Commendation of important work of the American Wool Council in education and research, urging continued financial support and increased financial support if necessary to carry on a suitable advertising program.
12. Recommendation that ceiling prices on lamb carcasses be revised upward to meet present costs of higher priced feed and labor.
13. Recommendation for removal of differential in dressed ceiling price of "A" and "AA" lambs, urging that "A" grades be raised to the same ceiling as "AA", because excess fat on "AA" carcasses has lit-

tle practical value and is actually objected to by many consumers.

14. Recommendation for removal or reduction of ration point values on lamb during heavy marketing season or during periods of over-supply, alleviating market gluts and permitting more equitable distribution.

15. Opposition to price ceilings on live animals and recommendation that O.P.A. stop rumors of this nature.

16. Recommendation that growers be given more definite assurance that they actually do receive subsidy paid to packers.

17. Urgent request for continuation of Argentine Sanitary Embargo.

18. Commendation to Denver and Ogden Stockyards for collecting 75 cents per car for lamb advertising and recommendation that all central markets do likewise.

19. Commendation to railroads for transportation services in spite of wartime difficulties, but calling railroad's attention to slow movement of lambs in some instances and necessity for prompt service at market points and at feeding points enroute.

20. Commendation of National Livestock and Meat Board for efforts in promoting consumption of lamb and mutton.

21. Advocacy of more liberal non-use policy for the duration and two years thereafter, by the Grazing Service, and recommendation that Grazing Service oppose all transactions depriving the livestock industry of use of lands for stock driveways, and lands in connection therewith.

22. Opposition to further consolidation of school lands.

23. Adoption verbatim of resolution passed by National Advisory Board Council on November 25, 1944, relating to proposed increase in Taylor Grazing fees.

24. Reaffirmation of position taken by association concerning creation of national monuments by executive proclamation.

25. Recommendation that Forest Service discontinue policy of reducing permitted numbers except for range protection.

26. Request that Forest Service conduct experiments in feasibility of clearing, by controlled burning, areas impaired for grazing use on account of the falling of insect-killed timber.

27. Endorsement of petitions to re-open investigation of lawfulness of existing railroad rates on wool and mohair to the Atlantic Seaboard, and participation of Idaho Association in proceeding.

28. Request for permanent cancellation of increased rates granted railroads in Ex Parte 148, now suspended.

29. Commendation to stock yards on excellent handling under trying conditions.

30. Urgent request on O.D.T. and W.P.R. to give consideration to increased allotments of new trucks, tires and parts for wool growers to insure maintenance of wartime production requirements.

Other resolutions pertaining to Idaho, such as predatory control, the University of Idaho, etc., were also adopted.

MONTANA

WALLACE KINGSBURY, Valier, is the new president of the Montana Wool Growers Association, and **W. A. Denecke**, Bozeman, the new vice president. These men were elected at the 44th annual convention in Butte, January 11, 12 and 13.

Sylvan J. Pauly, past president of the association, highlighted his annual

address with what he termed the two important aims of the industry at present; first, helping in every way possible to aid the successful prosecution of the war and doing everything possible to insure the survival of the sheep industry. He stressed the need of working with the wool growers of the other western states for accomplishment of our common aims, expressed in this way: "We must all band together and speak in a firm, clear, united voice." Topics discussed by Mr. Pauly included the present wool rate case, postwar problems, synthetic competition, the value of wool fiber as stressed by war requirements, activities of the National Wool Growers Association and support of these activities by the Montana Association, and finances of the organization. As in Idaho, Montana growers favored the new financing plan and voted wholeheartedly for its adoption.

More than 400 were present at the sessions and at the banquet and dance Friday evening, January 12.

Resolutions include:

1. Opposition to the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority or any attempted control by any other federal agency except a coordinated plan which has been worked out between the State of Montana, United States Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, because members of the association and others engaged in agricultural interests have ownership and property rights by reason of water right acquired through the years, which would be imperiled and impaired by the creation of such Authority.

2. Recommendation that Montana Legislature enact a bill establishing a wool laboratory at the Montana State College, to be conducted by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, for the purpose of sampling, testing and examining wool clips of Montana growers.

3. Commendation of services and cooperation rendered the wool industry by Grover Hill and Wm. T. Darden.

4. Recommendation that Montana Legislative Assembly appropriate \$25,000 for the next two years, for veterinary research work.

5. Approval of petition to reopen Docket 28863 relating to wool and mohair rates and pledge of assistance in successful prosecution of the case.

6. Recommendation that the association investigate the question of priorities with regard to the movement of livestock and conditions of yards, as well as care and handling at feeding points.

7. Opposition to any increase in grazing fees or rentals on Taylor land for the duration of the war and two years thereafter.

Other resolutions pertaining to problems within the state were also adopted.



T. H. Gooding, President,
Idaho Wool Growers Association



J. H. Breckenridge, Vice President
Idaho Wool Growers Association



M. C. Claar, Secretary,
Idaho Wool Growers Association



Wallace Kingsbury, President,
Montana Wool Growers Association



W. A. Denecke,
Vice President
Montana Wool
Growers Association



Carl O. Hansen, Secretary
Montana Wool Growers Association



Wayne C. Stewart,
Oregon Wool Growers Association



Walter A. Holt,
Secretary
Oregon Wool
Growers
Association

WASHINGTON

MORE than 200 sheepmen and representatives of the industry were present when T. J. Drumheller called to order the 51st annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association, Monday morning, January 15. Officers of the past year were re-elected, including Mr. Drumheller, who has served in his present capacity since 1913; Mr. Rollo A. Jackson, Goldendale, vice president; and A. E. Lawson, Yakima, secretary. As in past years, informal discussions held sway through much of the convention, interspersed with several interesting speakers, resulting in a constructive program hinging on current problems of the industry. Vice President Jackson urged growers to support their state and national associations in their fight against present threats. "Only in that way," he said, "can we carry on our occupation, which is one of the oldest and noblest of man's efforts." Developed from a simple to a highly specialized operation, the business of lamb and wool growing, he said, now has pressing, real problems that must be analyzed and attacked vigorously and intelligently to effect practical solutions. Solving of those problems, he asserted, determines whether the sheepmen remain in the swim or disappear from the picture. Other speakers included: National Secretary Jones, who spoke on current problems of the industry, dwelling especially on inequalities of the 1909-14 parity period and the need for a new base period on lamb and wool; E. E. Marsh, who spoke on association activities over the past years and our present challenges; Dr. Wilson Compton, new president of the Washington State College, who expressed his views in favor of the establishment of an extensive research program at the college; and S. H. Steen of the W.F.A., who explained lamb grading, aided by a lamb carcass exhibit from the Gibson Packing Company.

Resolutions include:

1. Recommendation that the C.C.C. continue to purchase the wool clip for the duration of the war and for two years afterward, and that ceiling prices on wool be increased with the increased cost of production.
2. Recommendation that the British owned stockpile of foreign wool be exported and under no condition be used or sold in this country, and that the United States-owned stockpile of foreign wool and the C.C.C. owned domestic wool be sold as rapidly as possible.
3. Recommendation that a quota system be established on foreign wools and wool products to fit the needs of the industry. Further recommendation that present duties on foreign wools be continued and that

no foreign wools be stored in this country above the annual quota allowed.

4. Recommendation that lands now leased by the government for war purposes and for which there is no further need after the present emergency be released for productive use and insofar as possible, returned to the former owners.

5. Recommendation that the subsidy of 90 cents a hundred on dressed lambs be increased to \$2 as a means of checking further liquidation resulting from the high cost of labor and feed.

6. Recommendation that O.P.A. stand prepared to remove ration points on lamb when heavy marketing requires it.



T. J. Drumheller, President
Washington Wool Growers Association



A. E. Lawson, Secretary
Washington Wool Growers Association

OREGON

WAYNE STEWART, Dayville, is the newly elected president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, and Ira Staggs, Baker, is the new vice president. Mac Hoke, past president, delivered a very informative, thought-provoking address on Thursday, January 18, at the opening session of the 49th annual convention, held this year in Prineville. Mr. Hoke's talk covered ceiling prices for wool, the inequalities of the present parity base, and need for a similar revision to that granted the tobacco and peanut industries. He also spoke of the \$25,000,000 per year being spent for advertising by synthetic manufacturers, whose efforts are capturing a portion of our textile market. Stressing the fact that the only hope of wool growers is through organized effort, Mr. Hoke urged strong support of state and national wool growers' organizations.

Other speakers included: Mrs. A. S. Boyd and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, presidents of the state and national women's auxiliaries; Mr. James Coon, assistant secretary, Pacific Wool Growers, Portland, who gave an interesting demonstration and informative talk on core sampling; Mr. J. M. Jones, who spoke on wool marketing and postwar problems; and E. E. Marsh, who spoke on "Building for the Future." A panel discussion on "What's Happening to Oregon's Sheep Industry," led by Professor E. L. Potter, was a feature of Friday morning's session. Subjects discussed included: production costs; predatory animal problems; the new freight rate case; truck legislation, and labor problems.

As in Idaho and Montana, the new two-mill financing plan was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions include:

1. Recommendation that the association continue to work for a uniform bounty system in all western states.
2. Request that counties appropriate funds for predatory animal control.
3. Request that the Federal Government make no increase in grazing fees until the stockmen have opportunity to be heard or as long as ceiling prices on wool and meat are frozen.
4. Request that O.P.A. remove all ration points on lamb during heaviest marketing.
5. Reiteration of former position taken that manufacturers give preference to domestic wool on articles containing wool to be manufactured for the government.
6. Commendation of Mr. William T. Darden and the Commodity Credit Corporation for the early announcement of the purchase of 1945 wool clip.
7. Request that a plan be developed whereby one government agency would handle all



Don Clyde, President
Utah Wool Growers

wools now owned by the government and all importations.

8. Commendation of the work of the American Wool Council.

9. Request that no wool held in the United States by a foreign government be sold in the United States.

10. Commendation of the Quartermaster's department for its preferential treatment of domestic wool.

11. Request that the Congress adjust the base parity price for wool and lamb in order to properly reflect the values of these products on the present-day basis, particularly urging the inclusion of farm labor.

12. Request that the Union Pacific maintain their agency at Meacham, Oregon.

13. Opposition to any attempt to repeal the Jones Law which provides that the 50% funds of grazing districts be expended subject to the approval of the advisory boards.

YOUR WOOL PROMOTION FEE

Have you paid the 10 cents per bag (5 cents on the smaller bag) on your 1945 wools to cover your share of the wool promotion work? Research programs, educational work, and publicity of various kinds are some of the projects now underway as part of the activities of the American Wool Council. The financial support of every grower is needed to put the work over in effective manner. So if you have not yet made your remittance through your wool handler or otherwise, we suggest you send it in right away to your state association.

14. Recommendation that at least 50% of funds derived from grazing fees on Oregon National Forests be returned for the improvement of ranges, trails, and other facilities.

15. Approval of the McNary Bill which provides that the United States Government shall return to the counties certain payments in lieu of taxes on lands now under government ownership, which do not contribute their proportionate share to the support of county government.

16. Recommendation for a state sales tax.

17. Recommendation that lands no longer needed by the Army or Navy be returned to private ownership.

18. Opposition to any attempt to modify the Farm Credit Act of 1933, particularly as it applies to the production credit system, which is recognized as having been an important stabilizing influence in financing livestock production during the past years.

19. Commendation of the efforts of State College Veterinary Department and the State Department of Agriculture and their activities to control and solve the livestock disease problems of our industry.

20. Appreciation of the support of our industry by senators and congressmen.

21. Commendation of the U. S. Forest Service and the Division of Grazing for their interest and understanding of the problems of our industry.

22. Appreciation of National Livestock and Meat Board for its advertising and promoting of the use of meat.

23. Appreciation to Secretary J. M. Jones and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association for their participation in the association meeting.

UTAH

THE 38th annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association opened Monday night, January 22, with a Directors' Banquet at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City. During the two days of the meeting (January 24-25), more than 600 growers assembled to discuss problems pertaining to their industry. Principal speakers were Don Clyde, Heber, association president, and P. O. Wilson, Chicago, manager, National Livestock Producers Association. Mr. Clyde reviewed the conditions affecting the industry. He stated that all problems affecting grazing are dwarfed by the bombshell exploded by Grazing Director C. L. Forsling's recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior that grazing fees on public domain lands be raised to 14 cents (3 times the present fee) per animal unit month in Utah. Mr. Clyde charged that someone apparently is eyeing the grazing program as a source of revenue and further stated that present high production costs make this a poor time to increase fees.

The president also commented on the government control of meat prices and

distribution, stating "the number of sheep in the country has decreased at the rate of 4,000,000 head a year until at present we have the smallest stock sheep inventory since 1929, while every other farm animal, including beef, hogs, chickens, turkeys and dairy cows has shown increases from 4 per cent in chickens to 91 per cent in hogs."

Addresses were also made by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., member of the L.D.S. Church First Presidency and former U. S. Ambassador to Mexico; C. J. Fawcett, Boston, manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation, who explained the 1945 government wool purchase program, and R. C. Pollock, Chicago, manager, National Livestock and Meat Board.

Miss Mary Lou Armstrong, home economist for the National Live Stock & Meat Board, gave a very interesting demonstration of how to obtain maximum value and appetizing qualities from lamb cuts.

Don Clyde was re-elected to serve a seventh consecutive year as president; B. H. Stringham, Vernal, was elected vice president, succeeding D. H. Adams, Layton; and James A. Hooper was reappointed secretary-treasurer. Three new directors were elected: S. M. Nielson, Mt. Pleasant; Pierre Moynier, Jr., Price; and Hugh L. Adams; Parowan.

Resolutions adopted include:

1. Request that there be an intelligent distribution of food and fibre with fair price regulation and that conditions such as existed in 1944 be remedied.
2. Opposition to ceilings on the live animal.
3. Request that the Office of Defense Transportation and the War Production Board establish the highest possible priority to sheepmen in order that they may keep their equipment in full repair in the interest of maximum production.
4. Request that sufficient ammunition and supplies be made available with the least amount of red tape.
5. Request that every precaution be taken to keep the maximum amount of real and personal property on the tax rolls of the state, county, city, or municipality that is at all feasible.
6. Commendation to the officials of their association and the State Tax Commission for the intelligent manner in which they confer with regard to the proper assessed valuation on sheep.
7. Request for an early reclassification of range land in order that the ranges in private ownership may be fairly assessed.
8. Request a revision of "parity" formula consistent with the cost of production at the present time.
9. Request that the War Manpower Commission give thought to the releasing from war plants of shearers during the shearing season and labor during the lambing season without the loss of seniority and other advantages and that every consideration be given to personnel used in the production of lambs and wool.

10. Request that the Manpower Commission immediately instruct all draft boards to defer all experienced sheep hands.

11. Approval in substantial form of the McCarran-Summers Bill (Senate No. 7—H. B. No. 1203) and authorization of any and all action necessary to assist in securing the early enactment of such legislation.

12. Request that the Forest Service enforce the proper handling of all classes of livestock with sufficient help to see that good range management is not ignored.

13. Opposition to any reduction in permits unless there is a satisfactory management of big game.

14. Recommendation to the forest officials that they institute a very comprehensive and thorough program of:

- a. Stock water development so that it will not be necessary to trail sheep far to water.
- b. Reseeding where native forage is too badly depleted to make prompt recovery.
- c. A system of fencing allotments and of cross fencing to reduce the amount of herding and driving of sheep.

15. Request that the Department of Agriculture appropriate \$10,000 for the administration of the bounty fund.

16. Request that there be close cooperation with the Fish and Game Department by all livestock operators to the end that there may be efficient and intelligent management of the big game resources of the State of Utah.

17. Demand that the producer be given equal consideration of the increased cost of production with the processor and distributor; and if not, ceiling prices and ration points be eliminated from all lamb products.

18. Request that if a fairer grading in line with market requirements cannot be accomplished, that grading be eliminated entirely.

19. Request, if regimentation is to continue that those charged with the responsibility of establishing prices revamp their formulas and setup so that the producer of lambs will be guaranteed a price for lambs comparable with the increased cost of production.

20. Recommendation that in order to secure an increase in the ceiling prices of lamb and mutton products, a subsidy payment be made which will assure the livestock producer a price for his products which will give him a reasonable return on his investment.

21. Endorsement of the purchase plan of the Commodity Credit Corporation and a request that the plan be continued until market stability is possible.

22. Recommendation that all grazing lands within the National Parks and Monuments not actually used for recreational purposes which are feasible for grazing should be utilized for the production of food and fiber.

23. Commendation to Mr. William T. Darden and associates of the Commodity Credit Corporation for their work in sheepmen's behalf.

24. Commendation to General C. L. Corbin, Colonel Stevens, and Major Bagnel in the modification of specifications for serge and uniform material to permit wool of 56's and 60's grades to be commingled with that of 64's.

25. Request that the present stockpiles of wool in the U.S. be sold and consumed during the present period of high consumption with government protected prices, and that further importations be discontinued.

26. Request that the "Made American" law which provides for the use of American material in government contracts be made effective wherever there is a supply of the proper kind of wool for completion of such contracts and that the law be liberally interpreted with regard to unreasonable costs

and the President's war emergency powers.

27. Request that a representative of the wool growers of the U.S. who will actively watch the situation be named on the Textile Division of the War Production Board.

28. Endorsement and appreciation to the War Food Administration in requesting the reinstatement of I.C.C. Docket No. 28863.

29. Appreciation to the National Livestock and Meat Board for their splendid contribution to the program of the 38th Annual Convention of the Utah Wool Growers.

30. Endorsement of the system of collection at the markets and request of members not only to permit this reduction at the markets but when shipments are sold at home that they subscribe a corresponding amount direct.

Wool Fund Contributors

(Continued from page 13)

O. A. Greager	P. H. Ruhter
Lyle L. Gourley and	Henry Revor
L. G. Woeller	Mrs. Jessie M. Rogers
L. V. Guyer	Angelo Rapasardi
Ernesto Gallegos	C. P. Reed
C. W. Hallenbeck, Jr.	Routt County Wool Pool
Hull Brothers	Ralph R. Reeve
M. E. Helman	Clarence Ratliff
Hills Land & Cattle Co.	N. Rush
T. J. Hull	Rapp Brothers
T. A. Hampton	W. S. Roberts
Forrest Higgs	Guy O. Ross
Holman Brothers	Joe Rico
R. H. Hubbard	Joseph J. Rader
Al & Steve Herndon	John Roskos
Dan H. Hughes	Roy Rodgers
William U. Hotchkiss	Rogerson Ranch Sheep
C. A. Hitchborn	Co.
Hollingsworth & Gilbert	W. E. Lily Sweet
Art Harn	Mary F. Scott
Thomas Hobbs	Gust Skoteles
D. W. Harbert	Arthur J. Stremme
Walter House	A. M. Shubert
L. E. Harding	Ward Skiff
G. L. Hall	Schmid Bros.
Lester Israel	Field Stokes
L. R. Ingersoll	J. F. Smith
J. B. Ingram	Sanborn & Fender
John D. Ingram	R. O. Sewell
R. O. Ingram	F. W. Stevens
Charles L. Jolly	George & Emma
George W. Johnson	Salisbury & Sons
Dale Z. Johnson	The Shinn Livestock Co.
Charles F. Jacobs	William Serena
Donald C. Jolley	Howard Schreiber
John Jutton Agent	C. H. Simshauser
Paul H. Kay	G. L. Scheiber
Edward Keller, Jr.	A. M. Scott
Krill & Lutes	Henry A. Slocum
M. T. Kelly	John Salberg
Charles Kouns	Louis N. Terlamis
William H. Kemp	Mrs. Grace Tupps
G. M. Love	E. D. Trout
Long & Hawkins	Alex Urie
Ernie Langhoff	I. Vasek
George W. Lindsay	C. E. Vogelaar
R. W. Leonard	C. M. Vaughn
Eugene Loomis	Williams Brothers
J. L. Mayne	John A. Whittingham
Cleo E. Moore	Lyman Wright
Rex Mayne	W. S. Wyman
Mrs. J. B. Martin	Williams & Talbert
Mallon & Vivian	Frank Williams
P. O. McCabe	A. W. Watson
Mrs. N. R. Miller	J. S. Willis
John Miller	James E. Will
William Matheson	Samuel B. Waugh
Don McKeever	J. E. & Fred Whittingham
B. D. Middlemist	Samuel B. & Clark J.
John McLennan	Waugh
Dale Mitchell	J. W. Woods
Dewey Mowrer	Bailey Wilson
John McQueen	Lester Wilson
Juan I. Medina	Earl B. Wood
F. H. Meizner	Harvey M. Wilson
Howard C. Norman	Harold L. Wheldon
Elmer Neilson	Grant Youman
J. Chester Needles	Ed & Ival Young
Allen C. Nash	L. F. & Kenneth Young
Howard Noble	W. W. Zahniser
Hugh & Lewis Nichols	Frank E. Zunich
M. J. Novak	
M. M. Orme	
Leo J. Proper	
G. H. Porter	
Harry Peroulis	
G. C. Payne	
Pouchoulou Bros.	
Richard Price, Sr.	
W. L. Paddock	
Wade Ray	
Susie Ray	

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Aberdeen Livestock
Marketing Assn
George A. Briggs
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Spencer Christensen
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George Hill

(Continued on page 39)

Capital Gains Ruling

This article issued by Frank S. Boice, chairman, and Stephen H. Hart, attorney of the National Livestock Tax Committee, analyzes a new ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to clarify I.T. 3666 on capital gains on sales of livestock.

THERE has been great interest and considerable confusion among livestock producers, and even Revenue Agents, concerning the meaning of I.T. 3666 issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in June, 1944, concerning capital gains on sales of breeding livestock. The National Livestock Tax Committee undertook to work with the Bureau in an attempt to clarify and simplify this ruling. The result has been the drafting of a further ruling which we are informed has been approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and will be published shortly.

The ruling is necessarily complex, for the provisions of law under which it is issued are abstruse; also a livestock producer's treatment of breeding animals is unique taxwise, and his operations vary widely between different sections of the country and among individuals. Its underlying theory is that sales in reduction of an operator's breeding herd are treated as sales of capital assets, and ordinary sales not reducing his breeding herd are treated as producing ordinary income. The limitations of the theory should be realized, for it applies only to unusual sales.

To determine the application of the ruling to any particular situation, the full facts and the normal operations of the producer will have to be analyzed. In every case where doubt exists in the mind of a livestock operator as to his rights and obligations under the ruling, he should seek the advice of a competent tax attorney or accountant. The observations made by this article are not universally applicable, but are based on presumptions and generalities that may not apply in an individual case. The following summary, however, might be suggested for the guidance of producers to determine whether during any taxable year any sales of livestock are to be treated as subject to the capital gains provisions and to what extent:

1. Determine which of your animals are to be considered as part of your "breeding herd." There should be included (a) all females which normally would be bred during the taxable year; (b) all sires which normally would be used during the taxable

year for breeding; (c) all ewe lambs or heifer yearlings held through the winter to be bred the following year; and (d) all heifer calves which the operator can establish as normally retained for replacement of his breeding herd. There should be excluded from the "breeding herd" all steers and wethers, all young animals normally held for sale, and all old animals unfit for breeding because of age or disease.

2. The number of animals from the "breeding herd" sold during the taxable year should be compared with the number of raised animals added to the "breeding herd" as replacements during the same year. If the number of such animals sold does not exceed the raised replacements, then presumably there has been no sale of a capital asset. If, on the other hand, the number of breeding animals sold exceeds the number of replacements, the excess number sold are presumed to be capital assets.

3. If it is so determined that some of the animals sold during the year were capital assets, the animals sold in reduction of the breeding herd should be identified if possible. Normally these would be the young breeding animals, prime cows and ewes, or two year old heifers and yearling ewes, if such animals were sold during the year. If the number of head sold in reduction of the breeding herd exceeds such animals identified, then a sufficient additional number of breeding animals should be used to make up the total sales of capital assets. In the absence of information to the contrary, this number should be selected from sales of animals bringing the highest price, since normally animals fit for breeding sell for higher prices than feeder or slaughter animals.

4. The profit or loss on the sale of these breeding animal capital assets in the case of operators on an inventory basis is generally the difference between the price received and the value assigned to them in the opening inventory. In the case of operators on the cash basis, it is the full sales price of raised animals and the difference between the price received and the cost of animals purchased. In the case of a profit on sale of breeding animals held over six months, only 50 per cent of the gain is taxed; losses, however, are deductible in full.

5. It makes no difference to whom the operator sells the animals or for what purpose they are used by the purchaser. The reasons of the seller, also, are of no significance; the ruling applies whether he sells to go out of business or because of drought, economic circumstances, or any other reason.

6. The same principles apply with respect to producers of registered stock as to those of range stock. If a producer of registered animals sells his normal production to another operator, who uses them for breeding purposes, they are considered his ordinary product, and the profits are ordinary income. Abnormal sales, however, from the registered operator's own breeding herd, which reduce it in size are subject to the capital gains provisions.

7. It is obvious from the foregoing that livestock producers must keep accurate records of their inventories if they wish the benefits of this capital gains ruling. Such records must be kept by operators on the cash receipts and disbursements basis as well as those who use inventories in reporting income. In the case of a controversy between a taxpayer and the government, the burden of proof is always on the taxpayer. A producer cannot expect to establish a case under this ruling unless he keeps accurate and full records of all transactions.

8. The ruling applies to all years subsequent to 1941. Refunds are in order for operators who reduced their herds during 1942

and 1943; and operators are safe in filing their returns for 1944 on the basis of these rulings.

Cattlemen Plan 1945 Work

A. N. L. S. A. Holds Successful Convention; Asks Removal of New Cattle Price Ceiling

RESOLUTIONS asking the removal of the new cattle price ceiling, opposing the proposed trebling of grazing fees on public lands and favoring the establishment of beef ceiling prices commensurate with prices which feeders and producers will receive under the amended Vinson Cattle Stabilization Order were passed by the 48th convention of the American National Livestock Association at Denver, Colorado, January 11-13, 1945.

The latter resolution declared that the "initiation and growth of the meat subsidy program constitutes a grave threat to the livestock producer and feeder." Along with the request for removal of cattle ceilings, the cattlemen protested against the rolling back of the price on July 2 as provided for in the order.

Grazing fee advances on cattle, running from 5 to 15 and 18 cents per animal would, the resolutions declared, "disturb the status quo under the President's hold-the-line order."

A. D. Brownfield of Deming, New Mexico, and Wm. B. Wright of Deeth, Nevada, were re-elected president and first vice president, respectively, while Jack Arnold of Birney, Montana, was re-elected as one of the second vice presidents, the others newly chosen for that position being Tom Arnold, Nenzel, Nebraska; C. W. Floyd, Sedan, Kansas; Joseph Reynolds, Fort Worth, Texas; and R. W. Hawes, Boise, Idaho. F. E. Mollin was continued in the office of secretary.

"The annual production of all meat," President Brownfield told the convention, "has been stepped up from about 18 billion pounds prior to the war to almost 25 billion pounds the past year. This enormous production has gone almost unnoticed and the meat hungry public is inclined to blame the producers when it cannot get what it wants. Our accomplishments should receive more publicity." He also said that the solution to the vexing problems of the industry would be to increase the wholesale and retail ceiling prices to an equitable level; that the continued use

of the subsidy is a threat to the industry, but that its elimination should be done gradually.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin reported that the outstanding job performed by the association in 1944 was the utility beef program sponsored by the association and made possible by splendid cooperation of processors and various branches of the retail trade. The grass-fat cattle that dress out as utility beef were in much greater than usual supply, it was known early in 1944, and for this reason the program was launched after a meeting called by the association in late July. Figures indicating the extent to which grass cattle came to market and the need and value of the program are shown in the percentages of utility beef of the total beef sold as follows: 15 per cent utility in August, 1943; 22.5 per cent in August, 1944; 17.1 per cent in September, 1943; 23.3 per cent in September, 1944; 18.3 per cent in October, 1943; 25 per cent in October, 1944.

As a result of the successful prosecution of this program, the convention in a resolution recommended to cattle producers, feeders, packers and retailers the formation of a permanent committee for the mutual benefit of all segments of the beef industry. The resolution cited the desirable effectiveness of the joint action by the Chicago Conference Committee, which was set up following the meeting called by officials of the A.N.L.S.A. in Chicago, July 28, 1944, and attended by representatives of all branches of the industry.

The report on the question of marketing expressed the opinion that marketing goals set for western states are "unnecessarily severe and wholly unwarranted in some states from the standpoint of the present feed situation." Liquidation it was believed in 1944 was greater in many sections of the West than government figures show; in the Corn Belt and southeastern and eastern states cattle number increases have been very material. "It is in these states that the government should press for liquidation." The report expressed the opinion that heavy demand for beef will continue until demobilization gets well under way; that consumers desire more good beef; that if purchasing power remains high and well distributed a far greater tonnage of beef than ever produced will be demanded; that should supplies be inadequate, consuming centers will press for imports. It cited Canada's success in producing abundant beef. "Contrasted with Can-

ada," the resolution said, "OPA has failed to get production and has now further complicated the situation with live ceilings and increased subsidies," which have been used to "provide greater real wages to labor, as an attempt to insure a profit to processors and handlers, and to provide a means which by threatened removal will provide a powerful political argument and weapon for the continuation of price control and regimentation after the war."

Resolutions passed at the meeting also:

Pledged continuation of utmost efforts to supply beef for the armed forces and the civilian population.

Asked Congress to eliminate so far as possible the agencies of government not necessary to the prosecution of the war and essentials of government. Among agencies unnecessary, the cattlemen said, were the "proposed farm census and the A.A.A. These we know we can do without."

Urged continuation of the National Livestock Tax Committee which has worked for clarification of livestock income tax regulations.

Asked the B.A.I. to issue regulations covering the interstate movement of cattle, particularly those vaccinated for Bang's disease.

Urged reintroduction of legislation to restore the Jackson Hole monument to its original status and favored restoration to Congress of the power to set aside areas for monuments and parks.

Urged the continuance of the sanitary embargo against importations of meat supplies from countries having foot-and-mouth disease.

Recommended a protective tariff "to fully protect our domestic American economy."

Favored uniform rules of practice and procedure for government bureaus which have infringed on the rights of the people by arbitrary action.

Favored, in the interest of the "rank and file of the labor unions themselves" and the public, a study, in conjunction with some groups of labor, "of ways and means of passing laws that would remedy the evil effects of (undemocratic) practices and require labor to assume responsibilities commensurate with the privileges granted it in the last few years."

Favored uniform brand inspection regulations among the various states and asked that states maintaining inspection where a fee is charged on out-of-state cattle return copies of the inspection and that they "be sent to the proper authorities of state of origin."

Protested against the policy of carriers to settle right of way loss and injury claims on a 50 per cent basis and urged their settlements on the merits of the claim.

Objected to duplication in bureaus controlling meat and meat prices and asked for a one-agency control headed by "someone who has first-hand knowledge of ranch and farm problems."

Favored legislation on "providing for the elimination of cuts in grazing preferences on the national forests for distribution and the elimination of cuts when transfers of grazing preferences are made and providing for a legal status for national advisory boards."

Asked the W.F.A., the W.M.C., and the Secretary of War to cooperate in giving the

meat industry a higher labor priority and to alleviate manpower shortage in packing plants.

Urged the re-transfer to the B.A.I. of the meat inspection service.

Opposed proposed changes to extend the 28-36 hour law to a greater number of hours and to embrace transportation by motor vehicles. The resolutions explained that transportation of livestock by motor carriers so far has been limited to distance generally traversed in less than 28 hours.

Favored "necessary steps" by the Forest Service in range improvement projects for increased beef production in "community areas of the national forest reserve used by small permittees in which it is necessary that improvements and development work be done to maintain and increase production."

Asked that state game departments, the Forest Service and Grazing Service, and sportsmen and stockmen cooperate for control of game herds similar to that used for domestic livestock so that surplus game may be removed, and for the maintenance of "our herds of domestic livestock in order that taxable values may be preserved and means of livelihood of our citizens retained."

Commended Congress for its action in authorizing continuance of the Mexican national labor program and urged its continuance next year.

Commended the National Livestock and Meat Board for its services to the industry.

National Western Champions

HONORS in the open class breeding sheep division of the National Western Stock Show, Denver, January 13-21, were divided between Wyoming and Colorado sheepmen.

The Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, exhibited the champion and reserve Hampshire ram, reserve champion Rambouillet ewe, and reserve champion Southdown ram. Glenn Retreat Farms, formerly of Fort Collins, now of Tyler, Texas, had the champion and reserve Hampshire ewes and the Suffolk champion ram. The Corriedale champion ram and champion and reserve ewes were shown by King Brothers of Laramie, Wyoming, as well as the Rambouillet champion and reserve rams and the champion ewe. Dick Brown of Olathe, Colorado, presented the Corriedale reserve champion ram; the Hillstead Farm of Denver, the Southdown champion ram and champion and reserve ewes. The reserve champion Suffolk ram and champion ewe were exhibited by F. H. Davidson & Sons of Saratoga, Wyoming. C. R. Sanderson & Son of Monte Vista, Colorado, had the reserve champion Suffolk ewe.

Richard Moehle and his brother Billy, junior showmen of Enid, Oklahoma, walked off with the high awards in the fat sheep division.

Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

Chicago

A substantial advance in the lamb market during the month of January raised the top to \$16.10, highest since June. A supply of 220,000 for the month was the largest since 1939 and represented the movement from the feedlots in the territory tributary to Chicago. The gain in numbers was small over a year ago but considerable over the previous year indicating comparatively large feeding operations in the middle west. It is reported that a good many farmers, disappointed with last season's feeding of cattle, put in lambs and according to reliable information they showed a good profit on the investment. The general trend of prices was upward from the beginning to the end of the month, reflecting a strong demand for the product. The

bulk of the lambs offered showed good finish and made an average of \$15.25, highest since May.

A large percentage of the good to choice lambs sold at \$15 to \$15.65 with the fair to good at \$14 to \$15 and a comparatively small percentage of culls and low grades at \$11 to \$13. Packers had fewer lambs direct than usual which had the effect of increasing competition in the market and gave sellers a chance to be more aggressive. Late in the month a good many well finished lambs sold to shippers at \$16.10, the highest in six months. Over 50,000 lambs were shipped out during the month which was much larger than a year ago and above the average for several years. Most of these lambs were for slaughter at eastern points where demand for mutton products was wide and reliable. The wheatfields of Kansas contributed

a good many lambs but as a rule these lambs were not of the best finish. In this area it is reported that more lambs are on feed than a year ago.

The surprising falling off in the hog supply, dealers claim, was a benefit to the lamb market because consumers are unable to get as much pork as usual. In fact, it is reported that the total slaughter of hogs in the country is not producing enough pork to supply the armed forces and lend-lease contracts. Lamb feeders in this area interpret this to mean a still better outlet for their product and anticipate substantially higher prices for some time to come.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1944	1943
Total U.S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First 12 months	21,875,569	23,362,798
Week Ended:	Jan. 27, 1945	Jan. 29, 1944
Slaughter at 32 centers	404,935	374,123
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled)		
Good and Choice	\$15.86	\$16.02
Medium and Good	14.65	14.90
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.50	26.38
Good, 30-40 pounds	25.00	24.88
Commercial, all-weights	23.00	22.88

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	Dec. 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1943
Average live weight (pounds)	94.5	91.2	92.2
Average yield (per cent)	44.7	44.4	45.1
Average Cost per 100 lbs. (\$)	10.80	10.19	11.67

Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

	1944	1943
Cattle	1,275,000	1,201,000
Calves	669,000	529,000
Hogs	5,663,000	7,567,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,934,000	2,258,000

*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices.




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BIG LAMB CROP
AND HEAVY WOOL CLIP**

NOW'S THE TIME to begin building up ewes for a big lamb crop, so they'll drop strong, healthy lambs without trouble and have plenty of milk to nurse generously.

BUT WINTER GRAZING and ordinary range feeds often fail to supply many of the essential vitamins needed to build up ewes for the job. That's why Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are fortified with nature's richest vitamin combination—a Vitamin Boost derived from fresh, tender cereal grasses—along with other vitamin rich sources.

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MORNING MILK

According to the latest government survey fewer lambs are on feed than a year ago over the country which is promoting the bullish sentiment in the market. A year ago at this time the best lambs were selling on this market at \$16.35 with the bulk at \$15 to \$16. By the last of April the top soared to \$17.10. The popular opinion is that prices will eclipse last year's records because demand is broader and less pork and beef are apparently available. Farmers in the middle west area are well supplied with feed, but with corn at \$1 per bushel, and labor high and scarce, they figure they should have some advance over last year to show a profit.

During the month there were very few feeder lambs sent out because they were not available. Demand was strong and insistent at firm prices. Most feeder lambs that went out sold at \$12.75 to \$13.25 with a few of the best selections at \$13.50. Under present uncertain conditions feeder buyers figured they would have to have more margin than usual. Some low grade feeders sold at \$11.50 to \$12 but the call was mainly for something better and capable of good finish.

The proportion of yearlings was comparatively small all month but demand was good and prices moved along to a better level as lambs advanced. At the close of the month the best handy weight yearlings sold up to \$13.90, the highest in six months. Most of the trading in yearlings during the month was at \$12 to \$13.25 with culls down to \$11. Aged wethers were listed at \$8.25 to \$9.25 with two year-olds at \$9.50 to \$11.75. Sheep of this class were scarce.

Fat ewes met with an active demand all month and moved up to the highest level since May. Late in the month a large percentage of the good ewes sold at \$8 to \$8.25 with fair to good westerns at \$6.25 to \$7.75. Cull ewes sold at \$5 to \$6. and bucks at \$6 to \$7.

Since the pork supply has dropped so low it is believed in local trade circles that the demand for lamb and mutton will be increased noticeably with probably a strong pull on the cold storage supply. On December 1 the storage supply of lamb and mutton was 19,000,000 pounds compared with 31,000,000 pounds a year earlier. There has been no chance to increase the total during January.

Frank E. Moore

The National Wool Grower

Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for January, 1945, totaled approximately 83,000 and compared to 1944 during the first month were practically the same.

A liberal post-holiday run during the first week of the month had no bearish influence upon prices. Slaughter lambs finished mostly steady to 10c higher, with spots up more, quality considered. Choice 106-pound fed woolled lambs touched \$15.35, the highest price paid since August, 1944, and others went at \$14.90 to \$15.25. Most of these came from Northern Colorado, with a few Wyomings included at \$15 to \$15.25. Medium to good kinds, from cornfields, sold to killers at \$14 to \$14.50. Fed shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts made \$14.65. Choice truckins sold up to \$14.85 freely. Ewes scored 25c to 50c gains early and held the advance. The top on good and choice slaughter offerings was \$7. Both load and trucked-in lots made this price. Very few good and choice ewes sold below \$6.75. Feeding lambs continued scarce and showed very little price change. A few loads of mixed fats and feeders, averaging 74 to 85 pounds went out at \$13.75. Trucked-in feeders sold largely at \$10.50 to \$12.50.

For the second week, expansion in receipts failed to depress the market and slaughter lambs even uncovered a little strength, advancing 10c to 15c in many instances. Choice woolled lambs sold up to \$15.35 each day in load lots. This price took weights ranging from 99 to 114 pounds, all from Colorado feedlots. Other choice loads, mostly from Colorado sold at \$15 to \$15.25. Woolled truckins reached \$15, this price taking weights ranging up to 145 pounds. Good and choice truckins brought \$14.25 to \$14.65. Shorn lambs were practically absent. Ewes closed 25c to 40c higher, the top on good and choice woolled loads going to \$7.50, the highest since May, 1944. Other good and choice loads sold at \$7.25 to \$7.35, comparable grade truckins stopping at \$7. Feeding lambs advanced mostly 25c. Several loads and lots of good and choice 68- to 78-pound feeders went out at \$13.25 to \$13.75, with lighter weights at \$12 to \$13.

Lambs advanced mostly 15c to 25c and ewes closed strong to 25c higher for the third week. A new high since last August was established, when a load of choice fed woolled lambs sold at \$15.50. The same price was paid for

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three loads averaging 102 to 109 pounds, late. Other choice loads ranged from \$15 to \$15.35. Most of these fed lambs came from Northern Colorado. Choice truckins reached \$15.15, others selling freely at \$15. Practically no shorn lambs arrived. The Grand Champion individual fat lamb of the Stock Show, a Southdown, sold at auction for \$5.10 per pound. The champion carload, crossbreds averaging 110 pounds, was auctioned for \$17.50 per hundred-weight. The champion truck load of 94-pound Southdowns made \$23, reserve carload \$19.50, reserve truck load \$23.50. On the regular market, good and choice slaughter ewes sold largely at \$7 to \$7.60 in both load and truck lots. Feeding lambs held steady and small lots and a few loads of good and choice, scaling all the way from 65 to 82 pounds went out at \$12.50 to \$13.25.

During the last week under review slaughter lambs closed around 50c higher than the previous week's close. Slaughter ewes were strong to 30c higher for fed woolled offerings. Feeding lambs remained about steady. Strictly choice fed woolled lambs topped and closed the week at \$16. Trucked-in lambs grading good to choice were around 35c higher topping at \$15.50. Fed slaughter ewes got brisk action and scored \$7.90, or about 30c above the high price paid a week earlier. Less desirable slaughter lambs bulked from \$15 to \$15.90, only a few medium kinds going down to \$14. The bulk of slaughter ewes went from \$6 to \$7.50. Most of the salable supply of feeding lambs arrived by truck and were sold from

\$12 to \$13.50, depending upon weight and grade.

Jacqueline O'Keeffe

Kansas City

GOVERNMENT reports issued late last fall estimating sheep on feed indicated that Kansas wheat pastures were pasturing the largest number of sheep and lambs on record but that total sheep on feed in the country as a whole were less than a year ago. On the basis of that estimate we predicted that winter marketings at this terminal would be increased but that the lighter supply for the country as a whole would hold prices up. These predictions have been borne out in detail.

Since the first of January 201,300 sheep have been marketed at Kansas City as compared with 139,985 for the corresponding period a year ago. Salable receipts during the week ending January 27 at 56,600 were the largest for any week since the heavy runs during the drouth period in 1934. Lighter supplies around the circuit, however, held prices up and values actually advanced here at Kansas City as compared with the close of the preceding week in spite of the comparatively heavy run. The bulk of the supply arrived from Kansas wheat pastures and trade reports indicate that liberal loadings from that area will continue for some time.

As compared with the close of December, good and choice lambs are \$1 to \$1.25 higher and are quotable at \$15 to \$15.60, medium and good grades are \$1.25 higher at \$13.75 to \$14.75, while common lots are \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher at \$11.50 to \$13.50. Yearling wethers have advanced a quarter during the same period and good and choice kinds are now selling from \$12.25 to \$13.25 with medium and good lots at \$10.75 to \$12. Ewes are \$1.25 higher for the month with good and choice shipments selling at \$7.50 to \$8.15, the outside price being the highest at this market since early last spring, and medium and good lots are selling at \$6 to \$7.25. Both fed lambs and shipments from wheat pasture brought the \$15.60 top during the final week of the period. Others including natives sold upward to \$15.50 and numerous shipments of trucked in natives ranged from \$15.25 to \$15.40. Good and choice shipments from wheat pasture were fairly numerous at \$15 to \$15.25 and many shipments of medium and good grades from the same origin cashed at \$14.25 to \$14.65.

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A fairly liberal proportion of the wheat pasture run was suitable for feeding and shearing purposes and such lots met with ready sale. Numerous fleshy lots in this group including averages up to 90 pounds cleared at \$13.75 to \$14.15 and 10 cars of 72- and 73-pound offerings brought \$13. Good and choice yearlings topped at \$13.25 and numerous loads brought \$12.50 to \$12.75. Other medium and good shipments turned at \$11.50 to \$12. The top ewe price at \$8.15 took a fair share of the best offerings with other good and choice arrivals going at \$7.50 to \$8 with only small bunches of culls selling under \$6.

Bob Riley

Omaha

FED western lambs began arriving at the Omaha market in considerable volume last month and a broad killer demand put the trade in a healthy condition as prices made continual advances. Closing values were largely 75c higher than the December close with the top at \$15.75 highest price paid at Omaha since June, 1944.

Receipts totaled nearly 208,000 head, the heaviest month's supply since October and the largest January run since 1932.

Toward the end of the month quality was improved as fed lambs began arriving from the Scottsbluff, Nebraska territory. The run also included a liberal offering of quality lambs from the Kansas wheatfields. The advance began the first day of the month and better quality fed westerns sold all month from \$15.10 to \$15.75.

Native lambs, too, shared the advance and by the end of January the bulk of straight run kinds were selling from \$15.25 down with choice cornfed natives to \$15.50.

The outlook is for a continued broad demand for quality killer lambs that should readily absorb a liberal supply of fed western lambs expected here in the next sixty days.

Fairly favorable weather conditions in the local feeding areas and an abundance of soft corn created a demand for feeder lambs that far exceeded the supply. Bulk of the offering consisted of unfinished wheatfielders, some late lambs from the ranges and odd shipments of warmed-up cornfield lambs. Feeder prices advanced only moderately and at the close best kinds were quotable to \$13.75 or largely 25 @ 50 cents higher for the month. Good and choice kinds brought from \$12.75 to \$13.75

with just a few here from \$11 to \$12.50. Numerous loads of mixed fat and feeder lambs sold without sorting from \$13.85 to \$14.50.

Fat ewes were not very numerous last month and the seasonal advance on that kind sent prices as much as \$1 to \$1.25 above the December close. Good and choice quality fed western ewes brought all the way from \$7.50 to \$8.35 with the latter price top on ewes and highest since last May. Native ewes sold largely from \$7.50 down with best kinds to \$8 at the close.

Quite a few fat yearlings were offered and better grades sold all month from \$13.25 to \$13.85. Dave Lorenson

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for January up to the 27th were 99,668 compared with 98,652 in December and 80,370 in January a year ago. Of the month's total around 27,000 came from Kansas wheatfields, and about 44,000 from native territory.

The lamb market was in good shape throughout the month and closing prices are 75 @ \$1 over the close of December. On the extreme close best fed westerns sold \$15.50 @ \$15.75, and natives reached \$15.50. Wheatfield lambs sold on late days from \$14.75 to \$15.60 against \$14.50 @ \$15 earlier in the month. Clipped lambs sold up to \$15.25 with others \$14 @ \$15. Yearlings showed about the same advance as lambs with late sales up to \$13.50.

Ewes advanced about \$1 during the month, with choice Colorados averaging 126 pounds at \$8.15, and 140-pound wheatfielders at \$8 on late days. Best natives reached \$7.75 with others \$6.50 @ \$7.50.

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Annual Auxiliary Meeting

WHILE an official report of the proceedings of the 16th annual gathering of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, Fort Worth, Texas, January 29-31, 1945, has not been received, we believe it can be safely said that it was a most successful and enjoyable affair. Increasing interest in the auxiliary work is very evident, and two more states, South Dakota and Montana, have asked for assistance in organizing auxiliaries.

Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth, Texas, was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association. Mrs. Art Boyd, Baker, Oregon, immediate past president of the Oregon Auxiliary, was elected first vice president; Mrs. Dan Hughes, Montrose, Colorado, second vice president; Mrs. Elmira Menefee, Del Rio, Texas, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City, historian. Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead was appointed head of a committee to advance the use of wool and mohair. Other committee chairwomen and appointive officers will be announced later.

The members of the executive committee of the National Auxiliary were entertained at dinner at the Colonial Country Club Sunday evening, January 28. The national officers and board of directors of the Texas auxiliary had a breakfast Tuesday morning with Mrs. J. L. Johnston of Water Valley, the new Texas president, as hostess. There was a very delightful luncheon at the Blackstone Hotel on Tuesday at which time Mrs. Gertrude Hogan of the Botany Worsted Mills spoke on wool and mohair and explained the various phases in the manufacture of wool shown in the moving picture film prepared by the Botany Mills.

On Wednesday morning a breakfast for the directors and executives of the National Auxiliary was enjoyed.

Resolutions

Resolutions adopted at the convention include:

Affirmation of unqualified support of the absolute maintenance of high national

forestry standards and a request for the enactment of legislation which will reserve to Congress the exclusive right to create national monuments and national parks.

Recommendation that a complete readjustment of point values for lamb and mutton products be made immediately, so that the producer does not have to suffer in order to make this distribution.

Recommendation that slaughtering restrictions should be modified to permit these highly perishable, milk-fat lambs to be marketed while in their prime, and the meat moved immediately.

Request to Governors and Congressmen and all others in authority to have consideration for the average man, and for the farmer and livestock man in their plans for increasing game for the pleasure of sportsmen.

Recommendation for continued support of the National Livestock Tax Committee that it may be alert to the many tax problems facing the industry.

Request that all possible amounts of ammunition compatible with the prosecution of the war be granted livestock men for the protection of livestock.

Opposition to daylight saving time as an postwar measure.

Suggestion that the term "plastic fur" be changed to "wool fur" or a trade name as "fabulous fur" or "mouton," because these furs are from sheep skins.

Recommendation that the state officers and chapter officers write letters in turn during the coming year urging Congressmen to give their wholehearted support toward the accomplishment of lasting peace.

Commendation of the work of retiring president, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, and the various agencies promoting the use of wool and lamb.

Mrs. Horace Fawcett of Del Rio, Texas, acted as chairwoman of the Resolutions Committee.

The Women's Auxiliary

(Continued from page 21)

grease, serving at U.S.O. centers and canteens, donating blood, making cookies, serving dinners and carrying on home work as usual, plus. So, last March when we sent out letters to our membership we enclosed a sheet for them to record the time spent in these worthy projects.

Scientists have developed synthetics for rubber, for certain metals, for basic foods and textiles. They can build the nose on a bomber from soy beans, and now we have two new developments which we believe will be very valuable to our industry. They have developed a new chemical process which makes sheep pelts look like expensive fur. By this process an imitation heavier coat retailing at about \$150—less than one-fourth the cost of genuine beaver—can be made from shorn sheep pelts. Unshorn skins can be converted into long-haired "furs" such as fox, complete with silvery sheen. The manufacturers even talk of imitating mink. The syn-

thetic furs are more durable than the genuine article. This process was developed by a St. Paul inventor named Jose Baraquiell Calve, one-time Mexican government engineer. By treating fibers with several chemicals, including alcohol, benzol and hydrochloric acid, he converts them into a resinous plastic. The fibers can then be stiffened or softened, straightened or curled, made mothproof, shrinkproof, even waterproof. Our scientists have also developed lanoset which makes our wool shrinkproof. The government is taking the entire output for our armed forces.

Perhaps there is no greater praise for the true value of wool than the fact that our government insists that the 12 million men and women in the armed forces are clad in wool from head to foot, figuratively speaking. We plan to keep this fact before women's groups everywhere so that when the war is ended and the supply of wool for civilian use released, we can develop a real promotion program.

With the restriction of the use of lamb caused by rationing, any extensive program is limited. We are still endeavoring, however, to keep before the public the deliciousness and nutritional value of lamb.

I have always taken special pride in this industry of ours and the fine men who are engaged in it. Our industry dates back to prehistoric times and is mentioned many times in the Bible. So, as you go into your discussions of the problems which affect all of us vitally, I would like to leave this thought with you, which I think was written just for us:

PROTECTION

The Lord is my Shepherd—what more then can we ask? He gives us strength to win the fight, and courage for our task. And, if we hunger He has promised that we shall be fed. He will supply our human needs—give us our daily bread. And if we are in danger He will stretch His mighty arm. The children of the Shepherd shall not come to any harm, for with His love white angel wings enfold us as we go. The evil powers can do their worst—we trust His word—we know—The tongue of malice cannot wound a pure heart. Depression cannot conquer us—joyous we walk apart—and tread a lonely path perhaps, yet it is good and fair. To live safe in the secret knowledge of His tender care.

IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?



★ Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out of their raw material (livestock) about 75 per cent of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products, and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would

hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941.)

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in

the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

President.

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IT PAYS TO STAY WITH THE LEADER—BUY HAMPSHIRE

Cooperation

(Continued from page 23)

care of itself. I have heard it said since I have been in Fort Worth by some growers that there will be eleven million boys who will come back sold on domestic wool. I think I know something about the boys—I have met a good many of them during my travels for the last three years—I have been through every Service Command in this country and I don't think one in 10,000 knows whether it is domestic or foreign wool that is in his uniform, and what is more, I don't think he cares.

Turning away from this more or less personal side of the picture, may I congratulate you as growers on your expansion of your wool council, and the addition of a research division. There is so much that intelligent study can do, as witnessed in our own case where little by little the production of the mill is constantly changing. Who would have thought a few years ago that a woolen and worsted mill would become a source of beauty parlor ingredients; who would have thought that we would be creating lotions for chapped hands, creams to make my lady beautiful, tubes out of which would ooze soft soothing lanolin cream for medical purposes; and I could go on, but I am really not here just to advertise Botany, I am here to see if I can co-ordinate some thinking. As a group, you are the sellers of a product. You are not only growers, you have to be merchandisers and, as I told you before, having one customer, you should try to know how to reduce the resistance to him from his customers. Why do you suppose we buy covers of magazines, space in papers, send out all sorts of circulars, carry on promotion departments, buy radio time? We do it because when my lady goes in to purchase in a shop, we want it so easy for the shop to sell her that they will want our product simply because they know when they say "Botany," it is sold. And you, in turn, have got to get to the point where your customer can feel that if he says it is domestic, it is sold, and he can't feel that way now.

The Other Fellow's Problems

Therefore, it behooves you also to know most of the problems of your dealers, your topmakers and your manufacturers of cloth. I have heard some growers refer rather disparaging-

ly to the dealers; and yet, unless the grower is ready to set up a different form of distribution than he has had up to the present time, he had better be friendly with his dealer and his topmaker. They very often can sell his products for him because they are willing to carry a credit risk that the grower will not, or cannot, carry. I have in mind that there were years after I had taken hold of Botany in an effort to place it where it belonged when, if it had not been for the sympathetic consideration, the cooperation and the keen understanding and belief that we would come through and, therefore, a willingness to sell us wool, and also a willingness to believe that we would pay for it, on the part of some of our friends whose business it was to buy and distribute wool, we would be one customer that you growers wouldn't have today, because those who had written our obituary and had hoped to contribute toward our tombstone had to file away the first and change the epitaph on the second.

A Common Objective

I have in mind that, while we are altruistic, a famous statesman has made the public statement that his country will not give up one thing that it has gained from the war—does that mean our markets? And here we come to another reason why there should be close coordination between the grower and the manufacturer. You, as growers, have costs that are higher than your foreign competitors. We, as manufacturers, have costs far beyond any foreign competitors of ours. I want to say I believe that the American manufacturer and grower, on an even basis, can lick the world. Their efficiency, their astuteness, their honesty and their willingness to share with labor are unequaled in this world, but they cannot do the things they are doing and compete in markets with an impoverished world. I hear much about postwar foreign markets, and I want to say, so far as wool or worsted textiles are concerned, that is just a lot of bunk unless we want to reduce the standards of living of American labor, take out social security, clear out all the things that have made our Nation great. Therefore, we have a common objective which is far greater than all the little things we can squabble over, and that is the preservation of a free American market, capable of employing American labor free of subsidies,

regimentation, or artificial government control.

In talking recently with several textile labor leaders, I remarked to them, and they agreed with me, that the next battle would not be for protection of manufacturers, but would be for the protection of wages. When Mr. Hull was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, he was the staunchest and the shrewdest supporter of free trade in our Nation. He was just as smart as he could be when he changed over and became head of the State Department. He realized that the word tariff had become a political football—the Republicans used it to throw out the Democrats, and the Democrats used it to throw out the Republicans. It was either too high or too low—there was nothing really scientific about it—so with one deft stroke, he advocated reciprocal trade treaties and the tariff-making powers of the House of Representatives passed to the State Department. Don't for one minute believe that our competitors in other countries have not been quick to take advantage of these treaties. We are either going to have to get behind labor to raise the standards of living abroad, including social security and higher wages, in order to equalize costs, or an organization such as Botany will have to close its manufacturing plant, and, because it has a good distributing organization, become an importer of foreign-made fabrics, which is not good American economy.

It seems to me for a long time we have had a sort of "twist-the-lion's-tail" complex in this country because we laid most of our economic ills to the English. We saw more of their importations and they were more vocal in landing their goods. I don't think we gain anything by that—calling them names. I think, rather, our objective should be a study of why through the many years of England's battle to survive, she has been practically the leading merchant of the world. As I said before, she is selling goods here in America. You remember an advertisement about this coat being made of Australian wool, or it's a Harris tweed, or it is a London-something. We know that right at this moment the British and Australians both have organizations here in America studying our methods and everything we do. We know from the reports coming from Europe that the woolen textile industries in Belgium and Northern France, in spite of all the ravages of war, are

intact. Then why shouldn't we, instead of spending our time complaining, learn from the astuteness the British have gained through the ages by their experience as traders? We must learn some method of protecting our markets or lose them entirely, and I am sure there are enough brains in America to solve the problem when once we awaken to what that problem is and we get mad enough to do something—not individually but collectively.

Solution of the Problem

Up in Wyoming a few months ago an effort was made to bring about a better understanding, and in a conference there the so-called Hill Plan was laid before a joint meeting of growers, dealers, and manufacturers. Now the Hill Plan may not be the answer and it may not have all the remedies; in fact, it may be something with which many are going to disagree, but at least the Hill Plan was an effort to start some thinking, and instead of getting mad about it, if we don't agree, we should suggest something better. I think on that score our manufacturers have not shown the wisdom one has the right to expect of them, individually or as a group. They have been successful in their business as you gentlemen have been in yours. They could have been a lot more successful, as is exemplified by many years of red figures throughout the industry—so they can't set back and put their thumbs in their vests and say how smart they are—there must be something they can learn to the mutual advantage of all concerned. I probably will be criticized for what I say, but I think the time has come for a frank talk, not only from the standpoint of saying to you this or that is wrong, or this or that could be corrected, but by also being willing to analyze ourselves and find out what is wrong with us. I was one of those who, believing that the American public was entitled to know what they were buying, supported the Truth-in-Fabric Bill. Everyone can't have porter-house steak, even in normal times. Many are compelled to eat sirloin or chuck. It doesn't mean that sirloin isn't good or nutritious. Each in its own orbit has a market for itself. Reworked wools have a wide market of their own, which, when truthfully publicized, will be of service to the consumer and profitable to the manufacturer.

I have already talked so long that I am afraid I must pass up some of the things that I might have talked about. I would have liked to talk about free enterprise and what I think it means. Also, I would like to talk about the effect of O.P.A. and W.P.B. rulings and the fine work of Mr. Darden in the C.C.C. These agencies have done a grand job on some things, but are subject to criticism on others. It is very largely our own fault that we don't see to it that the things we stand for and believe in are thoroughly understood by those who try to write our ticket for us. I don't think the industry as a whole has much quarrel with the W.P.B. or the O.P.A. if their activities are confined to the purposes for which they were originally created. We can agree to the value of controlling prices through the war period, but we must draw the line there. Unfortunately there has crept in a type of economist who would like to regulate the profit of industry and individuals and who would like to lay down the rules and regulations under which you and I must live to the point that they reach what is called regimentation. I don't know anything more obnoxious to the average American, and I am sure that you, who live out in this great, wonderful West where you can commune with Nature and with God, still believe in the free enterprise of our fathers under which we have created this great Republic.

Some day we may be at war with a wool-growing nation. Therefore the American grower and manufacturer should be bound by ties of unity and love of country far beyond any economic consideration. The grower is entitled to a profit on his clip based on his own efficiency of marketing, and the manufacturer is equally entitled to similar consideration. Both as free enterprises should be immune to destruction from foreign sources under controlled economics which can lower or raise prices artificially and take it out of their labor or by confiscatory taxation.

BLACK-FACED HIGHLAND SHEEP WANTED

Do you know where there are any Scotch black-faced Highland sheep in the United States or Canada? A reader of the Wool Grower wants to buy some.

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(Continued from page 28)

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(Continued on page 44)

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

Conditions Generally

The Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce, for January 30, 1945, reports that snow or glaze restricted grazing in the Rocky Mountain and adjacent sections and heavy feeding was required in some portions. Beneficial snows occurred in Arizona and New Mexico, but precipitation is generally needed for pastures and ranges in the Pacific States. The accumulations of snow in the Rocky Mountain, Great Basin, and Pacific States are considerably below normal.

California

Angels Camp, Calaveras County

The ammunition situation is improving somewhat and the loss from predators is not as bad as last year which was a 5 per cent loss. The range condition is fair although several frosts have hindered growth so feed is quite short. The weather has been so cold the ground for the most part is frozen hard.

As a whole, most of the sheep are in fair condition. As for my own sheep, I am feeding all ewes with lambs. We are able to get concentrates at \$30 to \$35 a ton.

Mrs. Mary S. Cole

Colorado

Meeker, Rio Blanco County

The sheep are in fairly good condition and the number bred is about the same as last year. There have been a few sales of yearling ewes at \$11 to \$12.50. The forage is as good as it has been in the past two or three years except it is somewhat dry in places.

Alfalfa is selling for \$19 a ton while concentrates in the form of corn are selling at \$52 a ton. The weather has not been too cold but neither has there been enough snow (December 25). There has been a 4 per cent increase in the loss from predatory animals this year as compared to last. The cost of operations is 50 per cent higher now

than it was in 1942 and 60 per cent more than it was in 1943.

John Jacobs.

Rio Blanco, Rio Blanco County

I would say we have an increase of about 30 to 40 per cent over the operating costs of 1942 and about a 30 per cent increase over 1943. As far as production goes, help is our greatest problem.

This has been our mildest winter so far (January 12) in many years. The forage is good and the feed on the range is the best we have had for several years. So far there has been very little snow and in some sections none at all. Alfalfa is selling for \$16 a ton and we are able to obtain corn and 31 per cent protein concentrates.

The sheep bands are in good condition but they are about 5 per cent smaller due to the shortage of labor. We have had a loss of about 5 per cent due to predators.

Edgar C. Jones.

Gunnison, Gunnison County

We have had very little snow on the range up to now (February 1) but there is still enough time for us to get the moisture needed. Gunnison County, up to date, has had a very mild winter, and stock have fared very well. Sufficient feed and the mildness of the winter contribute to this fact.

All the ewes in this county are being fed hay with some grain which is about the same as last year. Pellets are \$68 a ton and corn is \$61 a ton, and there is a sufficient supply of these feeds. We do not have a sufficient number of herders and we have had a greater loss this year from predators than last. The ammunition situation is more serious than ever before. We are allowed sufficient ammunition but are unable to obtain it.

Rayman Lehman

Montana

Miles City, Custer County

It seems to me that the sheep men are "asleep at the switch" if we don't dig up more money towards advertising our product. Instead of a contribu-

tion of ten cents a bag, we would be paying a minimum of twenty-five cents a bag towards educating the consumer as to the many advantages furnished by wool over other textiles. Certainly we can't expect the manufacturers of rayon and cotton to pay for our advertising; and unless we awake soon from deep slumber, we are apt to find ourselves in the same situation as the homely bride at the church, all ready for marriage except for the permanent absence of the groom.

W. R. Woodson

New Mexico

Clovis, Curry County

The sheep are in about average condition for this time of year. The breeding bands, however, will be about 15 per cent smaller caused mostly by the uncertainty of fixed policy, high feed costs, and the fact that wool is a political football. The winter range is about normal compared to other years. We feed cake on grass as we have no hay here. Concentrates are available in fair amount. Mostly it is cottonseed cake and it sells at about \$65 a ton at the ranch.

About normal weather conditions prevailed during December. There has been about a 3 per cent increase in the number of losses that were caused by predatory animals. Operating costs this year are about 20 to 25 per cent above those of 1942 and 10 per cent above those in 1943.

P. E. Jordan

Roswell, Chaves County

Range conditions are the best we have had in many years. The winter has been mild (January 28), and the flocks are in excellent condition. Ewes are being fed no hay or grain and very little concentrates except in a few cases. Concentrates are available at the same price as last year. Alfalfa hay is \$20 to \$28 a ton baled.

We have no herders as the sheep in this section are run in net wire pastures. We have been able to obtain all the ammunition necessary.

W. F. Waller

Oregon

Heppner, Morrow County

Practically all ewes to some extent are on hay and grain, which is about the same as last year. We have been able to get grain which averages around \$50 a ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 a ton.

We are at a point where we have just enough herders to barely get by. The loss from predators is greater than before. According to Harold Cohn, it is 2 per cent greater. There is no evidence that the situation in regard to the supply of ammunition will become any better as far as we can learn.

Recent moisture (January 24) has restored the range to about normal. We have had an open winter with practically no snow, but we have had lots of moisture the past thirty to sixty days. The flocks themselves are in good condition, much better than a year ago.

B. C. Pinckney

South Dakota

Stoneville, Meade County

The flocks are in fair condition but the bands are smaller and only 85 per cent of the ewes have been bred because there is no help obtainable. The winter forage is fair but not as good as other years. The weather so far has been rather good.

The loss from predators is about 3 per cent which is almost the same as other years. Operating expenses are somewhat heavier than they were in 1942-43.

F. S. Gale

Watertown, Codington County

The condition of the flocks has been above average in this section. The breeding bands, however, have been reduced by 10 to 15 per cent due to the labor shortage.

The winter forage is in very good condition, in fact the best in many years for this section. We can get some concentrates and alfalfa which is \$10 to \$12 a ton. The weather so far has been very beneficial to the range and flocks. We have had very little to no loss at all from predators this year.

C. W. Griffin

Maurine, Meade County

I find "Around the Range Country" very interesting and the Wool Grower as a whole very helpful. We have had a mild winter to date (January 29) with several light snows and several thaws. The winter range has, however, remained in very good condition with an abundance of grass, the quality of which is not as good as in seasons of less rainfall. The ewes are in very good condition. Everyone here feeds corn in winter and there is no shortage of it. I would judge 50 per cent of the sheepmen have sold out, as herders and lambing help is impossible to get. Lambs also have been of a very poor quality the last three years. The coyotes are plentiful and we have had no government trappers and ammunition is hard to get.

Just a few miles to the west of us, conditions on the range have been very bad since the November 14 storm. This necessitated much feeding of hay, largely native hay, which about all the sheepmen put up on their own ranges. With the increased costs and inefficient help, we have not been able to meet the cost of production the last three years.

Mr. McClure's articles always contain many facts which should be given much thought. "Big Gates and Little Hinges" is really missed.

Roy E. Haines

Western Texas

Del Rio, Val Verde County

Something should be done about the dogs. They are killing considerable numbers of sheep in this area. There is a 15 per cent loss from predators most of which is caused by the dogs. I am unable to get ammunition. I need 30-30 shells and have been unable to get any for the past six months.

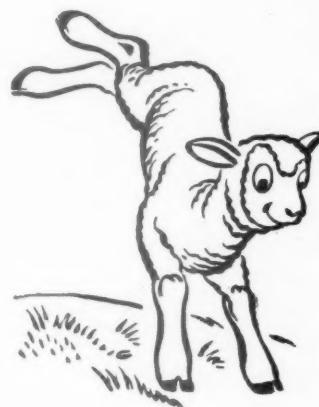
Both the range and sheep are in good condition. About 10 per cent of the ewes are being fed grain, which is 5 per cent less than a year ago. We have been able to get concentrates at \$61.50 per ton, 41 per cent protein. Alfalfa is \$1.25 a bale. We do not have trouble with herders as our flocks are fenced in.

H. J. Lowe

Marfa, Presidio County

At the present time (January 29), we are getting all the ammunition we need. There is very little loss, about 2 per cent, from predators.

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The range is still in very good condition and the winter has been very mild so far. The flocks, too, seem to be in good condition. I did not feed ewes on hay or grain last year nor am I doing so this year. We do not use herders.

Wirt E. Love Estate

Utah

Manti, Sanpete County

The range is dry and lifeless but the feed is good. We have had an open winter with just enough snow. The flocks are in fair condition at this time. Alfalfa hay in the stack is selling at \$17 to \$18 a ton.

We do not have sufficient herders and there is also a greater loss, about 3 per cent over last year, from predators. The ammunition situation is bad and getting worse all the time.

Roy D. Mellor

Washington

Toppenish, Yakima County

We have our sheep on pasture but some are feeding hay and oats. The breeding bands will be smaller than last year and 10 per cent fewer ewes have been bred. The cause lies in the fact that if the prices are the same as last year, there will be no money made. There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes but when they were sold, they went at \$12 to \$14.

The weather has been too dry and the forage is in poor condition. This compares even unfavorably with other recent years. Alfalfa is selling at \$20 a ton. I feed only oats which are \$45 a ton and barley which is \$42. So far we have had nice weather but no snow. The loss from predators is about the same as in other years. Operating expenses have risen about 50 per cent over 1942 and 25 per cent over 1943.

John Rentschler

Yakima, Yakima County

Ranges are still under normal and only slightly better than a year ago (January 26). We need much snow to make our ranges better. The weather bureau reports .05 inches more rainfall during December and January than there was a year ago, but it has been the smallest snowfall for several years. The last two months have been mostly dry and freezing.

Most of the flocks are in good condi-

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Stockyards

tion. We started to feed them two weeks ago for February lambing and we are starting to feed others for March 1st lambing. Lambing ewes are being fed some grain now. This is about the same as a year ago. We can obtain sufficient supplies of concentrates. Whole peas, 25 per cent protein, are \$47 a ton delivered and soybean pellets are \$66.75 a ton delivered with 41 per cent protein.

We can get herders such as they are, but we need better herders again. Our losses have been worse this past year from predators, especially the bears. The ammunition supply has increased slightly but should be increased a little more.

Coffin Sheep Co.

Wyoming

Rock Springs, Sweetwater County

There has been no increase in the amount of our losses due to predators and neither has there been any increase in the ammunition supply. We have a sufficient number of herders.

The condition of the range is very good (January 25). The weather has been excellent and our flocks are in very good condition. None of the ewes have had hay or grain this year whereas all of our sheep were fed it last year. We can get sufficient concentrates but they are selling at around \$68 a ton.

Leckie Sheep Co.

Improved Sheep Dip

AN effective, economical, and easily prepared dipping solution for ridding sheep of ticks has been developed in recent research by veterinarians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The dip is prepared merely by mixing 6 ounces of derris powder containing 5 per cent rotenone with a little water to make a thin paste, and then diluting that in 100 gallons of water. Cube (pronounced ku-bay) powder may be used instead of derris, since both contain the same effective tick-killing substance, rotenone.

Only a limited supply of rotenone, in the form of cube powder, is now being imported into the United States. However, control of sheep ticks is one of the uses authorized by War Food Administration for which rotenone may be allocated by the War Production





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HOW TO USE PHENOTHIAZINE

	SHEEP AND GOATS: Adults, 25 grams. Goats and lambs of less than 60 lb. weight, 15 grams.
	CATTLE: 25 grams per 200 lb. weight, to a maximum of 60 grams. Not more than 40 grams for calves. Weak or young animals should receive partial doses over a period of several weeks.
	HOGS: Up to 50 lb. weight—5 grams. 50-100 lb. weight—10 grams. 100-250 lb. weight—25 grams.
	POULTRY: 1/2 gram per chicken over 2 lbs. If given with feed, mix 1/4 lb. with enough mash for 250 birds to eat in an hour.

Phenothiazine may be given in individual dosage in boluses, pellets, drench, or mixed with feed. For group treatment, mix Phenothiazine with feed or salt. Proprietary products should be given in accordance with manufacturer's directions or under supervision of a veterinarian. Weak or sick animals should be treated only under veterinarian's advice.



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Board. Flock owners may arrange for such allocations through state livestock sanitary officials, or livestock associations after first determining the quantity of material needed.

Dips made with derris or cube powders are not only easy to prepare, but also save labor, since one dipping is enough. Most other sheep dips commonly used in the past required two applications about 24 days apart, the first to kill the adult ticks and the second to kill the new crop of ticks that develop in the meantime from the pupae. The rotenone in the new dip kills both the adult ticks and the pupae in one dipping, and remains effective in the fleece for several weeks.

Another advantage of the method is that unheated water from practically any source can be used. In the experiments the presence of alkali and even enough clay to muddy the water did not reduce the effectiveness of the new dip for killing ticks. However, pure clean water is preferable.

When available on the market, derris or cube powder containing 5 per cent rotenone usually sells for from 40 to 50 cents a pound, depending on the size of the purchase. On that basis the approximate cost of either of the dips is less than 20 cents per 100 gallons. The experiments showed also that the average sheep carried about three-fifths of a gallon of the dip out of the vat. As a basis for replacement, the estimated loss of dip for 100 sheep would be 60 gallons, worth about 12 cents.

The tests were conducted by N. G. Cobbett and C. E. Smith, veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Colorado and New Mexico, under typical farm and ranch conditions.

U.S.D.A.

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(Continued from page 39)

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WHERE'S THE MEAT?

The other day the American Meat Institute got a letter from an American citizen asking a direct question. The letter says:

"Who is getting all those steaks? Certainly we are not getting them at home. According to my friends at the front, they are not getting them, either."



The answer is:

Mighty few of those steaks are going to the front lines.

The greatest quartermaster corps in the world can't serve charcoal-broiled steaks in foxholes, or pork tenderloins on a beachhead.

This is a war of movement, and soldiers on the move—in tanks, in planes, in trucks, or on foot—naturally get concentrated, easily transported rations that do not require refrigeration.

Even in peacetimes, there never were enough choice steaks in this country to go around.



GREATEST GOVERNMENT NEEDS IN HISTORY

Now the government has stepped up its purchase of all meats. Out of a decreasing supply, it is getting about one-third of the total production of the meat-packing industry... nearly half of the choice cuts.

Where do those choice cuts go? Who gets them?

They are going to our fighting forces behind the lines... to established army and navy bases, to military rest homes, to training centers, to military and naval hospitals, and onto ships with refrigeration facilities.

Under war conditions three times as much

meat per fighter must be available as he ate as a civilian. Why? War destroys some. Some must be left behind. Some must be ready at destinations. Meat and plenty of it is a *must* in fighters' diets.

Your meat industry's job is to prepare good meat for our fighters, whether it's C rations for a tank crew, steaks for the men in a submarine or on a warship, or chops for chow in a rest camp. Who would question their needs at a time like this?

What About Civilians?

In the weeks to come civilians should, according to government estimates for the country as a whole, have an average of slightly less than 2½ pounds of meat per week—rationed and unrationed. This compares with somewhat more than 3 pounds per week per person during the corresponding weeks of 1944.



How can you manage? Make the most of the meat you get. Learn how to serve more meat meals with less. Serve it with other good foods to "extend" its flavor. Then you can keep the fine flavor and good nutrition of meat on the table regularly.

Remember—regardless of cut or kind, price or points, meat is a yardstick of protein foods, because meat measures up to every protein need.



This Seal means that all nutritional statements made in this advertisement are acceptable to the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

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